FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 FEBRUARY 1984

Lebanon

Saudi Peace Plan — President Amin al-Jumayyil has approved an eight-point Saudi peace plan, "informed sources" cited by Beirut radio confirmed. The plan includes abrogation of the 17 May agreement with Israel, a cease-fire among all parties, a gradual and simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces within a specified period, deployment of a UN force to replace the Multinational Force, security guarantees for Israel's northern border, resumption of the Geneva negotiations on national reconciliation, and Al-Jumayyil's approval of talks on basic reforms to bring about a just distribution of power, Beirut radio reported. Saudi sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said that Al-Jumayyil stipulated "specific guarantees" as a condition for abrogating the 17 May agreement, but these guarantees have not been disclosed.

Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil announced that his party will approve the plan provided the other sides involved endorse "all" of the plan's provisions, Radio Free Lebanon reported. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, in remarks cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, called the plan "too litle too late." He ruled out any solution with the "shah of B'abda." According to Beirut radio, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal is expected to go to Damascus to discuss the plan with Syrian officials. However, information available to Radio Free Lebanon indicates that the plan "is being rejected by Syria and its allies." The United States announced that abrogation of the 17 May agreement by Lebanon will not affect U.S. support for the Lebanese regime and its policies, Beirut radio reported, since the United States "is not a party to" the agreement.

Israeli Reaction — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in remarks to be broadcast on Israeli television's Arabic-language program, warned that should the Lebanese Government unilaterally abrogate the 17 May accord, Israel "itself will take care of the security" of its northern border, IDF Radio reported. Shamir also warned that Israel will not tolerate any attempt to reestablish a "terrorist base of operations" in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio said.

Other Developments — The imam of Al-Hallusiyah, Shaykh Raghib Harb, was assassinated on 16 February, according to a "security source" cited by Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the Al-Biqa' governor was expelled at the request of the citizens of Zahlah, Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon announced.

Military Situation — An Israeli force crossed the Al-Awwali bridge and reached the outskirts of Ad-Damur, Beirut Voice of Lebanon reported. In Beirut itself, shells from Junblatt's forces reached the perimeters of the Republican Palace and the U.S. ambassador's residence, Radio Free Lebanon announced. The Soviet Union began evacuating a large number of its diplomats and their families from the embassy in West Beirut to Damascus through the southern suburb, according to Radio Free Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

Continuing their "crushing" attacks in the Val-Fajr V operational theater, Iranian forces "completely" captured specified heights and objectives in the Chenguleh region west of the area between Dehloran and Mehran, Tehran radio reported. Areas behind these heights have also come under the surveillance and "domination" of the Iranian forces, the radio added. During this phase of the operation, the 4th Brigade of the Iraqi border guards was destroyed and military documents and maps were seized from its headquarters, according to IRNA. More than 1,200 Iraqi forces have been killed or wounded in the operational zone, Tehran radio announced.

Meanwhile, four counterattacks by Iraqi forces to retake areas successfully "liberated" were repelled and the Iraqi troops were forced to retreat with "heavy" casualties and losses, IRNA reported. According to Baghdad Voice of the Masses Radio, it was the Iranians who sustained "heavy" losses in men and equipment during their "abortive" attempt to cross the Iraqi border.

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement to INA, "strongly denied" that any Iraqi planes were shot down as reported by Tehran radio. Information Minister Latif Nusayyif, in a statement carried on Baghdad radio, denied Iranian claims by Iran that Iraq had continued to shell Abadan and Khorramshahr despite the declared 1-week moratorium on such actions. These "false" claims were meant to justify Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas, the minister charged. He reaffirmed Iraq's commitment to the week-long halt in shelling, but said Iraq will retaliate for Iran's "criminal actions" against Iraqi cities. Iranian artillery continued to pound the Iraqi cities of Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali, according to a communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, in remarks cited by Tehran radio, said that Iran is willing to host a UN delegation to inspect Iraq's "crimes" against Iranian civilians and its "continual use" of chemical weapons.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis on 15 February from Moscow where he had attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, KUNA reported citing WAFA. Before leaving Moscow, 'Arafat held meetings with the Indian prime minister, the Pakistani president, the Portuguese prime minister, and the general secretary of the Mongolian Communist Party, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio said.

Egypt

An "official" source denied a Jordanian newspaper report that President Husni Mubarak will put the Camp David accords to a public referendum, MENA reported. The report is "absolutely baseless," the source affirmed.

Libya

Elections at the current session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli have resulted in several personnel changes including a new secretary of the General People's Congress, a new chairman of the General People's Committee, and a new secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, JANA announced.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad held private talks with the chairman of the FRG's Christian Social Union, Franz-Josef Strauss, on 16 February, Damascus television and Hamburg DPA reported. The FRG official and his delegation also met with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, Damascus radio said.

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PLO's Qaddumi Leaves for Damascus on Mission

JN171015 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left for Damascus in a new attempt to reconcile Syria and the Fatah leadership. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* cited sources close to the PLO as saying that Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Damascus may be followed by a similar visit by Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat Returns to Tunis; Qaddumi Cables Gromyko

LD161826 Kuwait KUNA in English 1646 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tunis, Feb 16 [KUNA) — PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat Thursday returned to Tunis from Moscow, where he headed a Palestinian delegation that attended the funeral of the late Soviet President Yuriy Andropov, WAFA reported. During his stay in Moscow, Chairman 'Arafat met with several heads of states attending the funeral of Andropov, the Palestine news agency added. Meanwhile, WAFA said that PLO chief diplomat Faruq Qaddumi has sent a message of condolence to the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, on the death of the Soviet president. Qaddumi expressed deep sorrow for "the death of a great friend of the Palestinian people, and leader of a friendly nation who has always supported the just cause of the Palestinian people, and has spent all his life serving his people and his country," the agency elaborated.

'Arafat Moscow Meetings

JN161953 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met yesterday at his place of residence in the Soviet capital with Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India. The latest developments in the Middle East, especially the Palestine question, were discussed. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also met last night with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. They discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, reinforcing Islamic support for the Palestinian cause, and regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also met with Mario Soares, prime minister of Portugal. Discussions centered on the latest developments in the region and on a number of Arab and international issues of mutual concern. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian Communist Party.

Kuwaiti Paper Reports Differences Within PLO

GF161458 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Dispatch by Sattar Jabbar]

[Excerpt] A prominent Palestinian source currently visiting Kuwait, told *AL-WATAN* that six Fatah Central Committee members — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad; Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib; Rafiq an-Natshah, alias Abu Shakir; Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Muhammad Ghunaym, alias Abu Mahir; and Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutuf — are strongly opposed to the new policy adopted by the PLO Executive Committee's chairman. The source revealed the continuation of huge differences within the Fatah Central Committee over the visit by Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo and the consequences of this visit. The source expressed his worry about the intensification of these differences after the scheduled meeting between 'Arafat and King Husayn on 18 February. The source warned that the political outcome of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and his scheduled meeting with Husayn will ultimately lead to the PLO's involvement in the peace plans currently being hatched. The source also told *AL-WATAN* that Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, met during his visit to Algiers earlier this month with Dr Goerge Habash for over 3 and 1/2 hours. During this meeting they discussed a number of issues that were concerned with the unity of the PLO. The discussion also dealt with armed struggle as the only means for restoring the ursuped Palestinian rights.

Baghdad PLO Radio on Operations in South Lebanon

JN162104 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men continue their operations against the force of Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon. The resistance men carried out three daring operations that resulted in the death or injury of a number of invading personnel, and in the destruction of a number of their armored personnel carriers [APC]. The Palestinian and nationalist Lebanese resistance men used machine guns and hand grenades to attack a Zionist military patrol in the center of the town of An-Nabatiyah in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday morning. The attack destroyed the patrol's vehicle and killed or injured its occupants. A military spokesman for the invasion forces admitted this attack. He said the attack lasted 10 minutes and that their forces cordoned off the area and prevented entrance into and exit from An-Nabatiyah after the attack. They also halted traffic. Large numbers of troops searched the houses in the town, and arrested 11 citizens on the pretext of investigations.

Another group of resistance men used machine guns and rockets to attack a position belonging to the Zionist invading forces north of the city of Tyre in southern Lebanon. The attack destroyed the position and killed and injured everyone in it. The Zionist military spokesman admitted this attack, but claimed that only one Zionist soldier was injured. He added that their forces surrounded the area and made an extensive search for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases. Another group of Palestinian and nationalist Lebanese resistance men placed radio controlled charges on a road east of Sidon in southern Lebanon. The explosion of these charges destroyed an APC and killed or injured its occupants when the APC passed on the road. A spokesman for the invading forces admitted this operation, but claimed that only one Zionist soldier was seriously injured. He was immediately transported by helicopter to a hospital in Haifa in occupied Palestine. He added that the Israeli forces fired in all directions and thoroughly searched the area, to no avail, looking for the resistance men.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Views 17 May Agreement

GF170905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Feb 84

[From press review]

[Text] Manama, 17 Feb (WAKH) — In its editorial today, the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* expressed the hope that the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord will signal the abrogation of other accords, which were a cause of the Arab split and the current Arab situation.

The newspaper was commenting on the current reports that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil intends to abrogate the 17 May accord with Israel. The newspaper said: The accords imposed on peoples are destined to come to an end sooner or later, as is whatever the United States does to perpetuate the Zionist entity and pressure the Arab countries into recognizing this entity which is plundering the land of Palestine. *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* continued: The U.S. efforts have not succeeded and they will fail. Evidence of this is what is currently taking place in Lebanon against the will of the United States and its strategic ally.

Commenting on the struggle of the Lebanese people, who rejected the accord with the enemy and put this as a condition for national reconciliation, the newspaper said: Then the United States found that there is no choice but to bow to the will of the proud Lebanese people who refused to become a bridge for the Zionist accord designed to be imposed on the Arab nation.

KUWAIT

Kuwait Reportedly To Mediate Again in Gulf War

GF170910 Doha QNA in Arabic 0852 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Feb (QNA) — According to press reports in Kuwait today, Kuwait is about to embark on new efforts to reconcile Iraq and Iran, stop the fighting, and resolve the dispute between them by peaceful means. The Kuwaiti paper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* reported that the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has held contacts with both Baghdad and Tehran to prepare for dispatching a Kuwaiti envoy to the two countries on such a peace mission.

Defense Minister on GCC Meeting, Security

LD151532 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 15 Feb 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 15 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti ranking official said that the forthcoming Gulf Cooperation Council defense ministers' meeting will center on increasing military coordination between the GCC armies, a local newspaper reported Wednesday.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said in an interview with daily *AR-RA'Y AL-'AAM* that the GCC defens: ministers aim at expanding the joint maneuvers between member states, with a view to accomplish more coordination between the GCC armed forces, which, he added reflects the Gulf states' willingness to defend their security against any external threat. The GCC groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

On the joint maneuvers between the Saudi and Kuwaiti air forces that took place recently in Kuwait, Shaykh Salim said that such maneuvers are to be practiced in all the GCC states.

The Kuwaiti official commented on the Iranian threat to close the Straits of Hormuz by saying that "any attempt aiming at isolating Kuwait from the Gulf states and the world is a hostile act and had to be confronted." He added that "no reasonable person would think of closing the Straits of Hormuz because this attempt gives the foreign powers the opportunity to dominate the region reflecting negative results on the Gulf states' security and threatening their stability."

Asked about the army's role in protecting security following the explosions in Kuwait last December, the minister said that the internal security is the affair of the Interior Ministry, but when there is a need to assist the Interior Ministry the Army will be ready to."

On the establishment of a joint Gulf military academy and a Gulf military industrial authority, Shaykh Salim noted "there are studies to distribute the military academies and schools among the GCC states." He said special committees were formed to study the Gulf military industrial authority needs in the fields of strategy, economy, the type of weapons as well as establishing national cadres." He said that at the present stage there are no intentions of purchasing arms from France "and Kuwait has various sources of weapons." The minister added that "Kuwait was following a diversification policy in acquiring weapons not depending on one source in order to avoid any kind of pressure from our arms sources."

On military conscription, the minister said "we are still passing through the stage of experiencing compulsory military conscription for all the Kuwaiti qualified and fit men." He continued that persons having master or PhD degrees "are not exempted, but could have a temporary postponement" to complete studies.

On conscription of women Shaykh Salim added "so far, the Kuwaiti girl is practicing all kinds of first aid and nursing jobs, but we will think, in the future, of making the girls run for the military conscription in order to defend the country from any threat along with the men."

PDRY

Delegation Returns From Ethiopia 16 Feb

GF161818 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The YSP delegation led by Brother Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, returned to Aden from Ethiopia today following an official visit lasting several days to Socialist Ethiopia. During the visit, the delegation held talks and meetings with a number of officials of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. It also paid inspection visits to a number of Ethiopian projects, installations, and establishments.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

LD161919 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1710 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Feb (SPA) — The foreign minister, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, this evening received Lebanese foreign Minister Elie Salim, who arrived in Riyadh earlier today.

AR-RIYAD Comments on Jordan-Egypt-U.S. Summit

PM151531 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 12 Feb 84 pp 1, 21

[Fawzi al-Asmar report: "Jordanian-Egyptian-U.S. Summit in Washington; Egypt Intends To Withdraw From Palestinian Part of Camp David"]

[Excerpts] Washington — *AR-RIYAD* has learned from official Arab sources in the U.S. capital that after the meeting scheduled for tomorrow between Jordanian monarch King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the latter will declare Egypt's withdrawal from the Palestinian part of the Camp David agreements and declare that Egypt is no longer bound to this part. The same sources expect 'Arafat to bless the attitude of both Arab leaders. Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's adviser, who recently visited Washington, said the PLO "will accept Egypt with the Egyptian part of the Camp David agrements." Al-Husan said that the PLO had expressed reservations about Presidednt Reagan's initiative and placed an "if" before it, but did not reject it as it rejected the Camp David agreements.

AL-JAZIRAH: Iran Responsible for Escalation

PM160947 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Editorial: "In Whose Interest Are the Iranians Continuing and Escalating the War?"]

[Excerpts] Iraq recently bombed some selected targets in Iranian towns where Iranian forces are concentrated. This was not an escalation of the war on the part of Iraq but was in fact an inevitable response by Iraq to the Iranian escalation of the war with Iraq, for Iran had begun bombing civilian targets in Iraqi border towns.

Iran began this escalation 16 January with the beginning of the fourth ICO meetings in Casablanca. Iran's political objective was to block any initiatives by the ICO to call on Iran and Iraq to stop the war if only for the duration of ICO meetings where it was hoped that the Muslim leaders would bring the Iraqi and Iranian delegations together at an Islamic negotiating table sponsored by the conference in order to discuss the possibility of ending the fighting and declaring a long truce during which a peaceful solution would be found to the conflict between the two countries.

In order not to be faced with such a strong possibility, the Iranian regime decided not to participate in the Islamic conference despite the fact that an ICO committee went to Tehran to persuade the Iranian leaders of the need to participate in the major Islamic conference.

The responsibility for this escalation and for its consequences falls entirely on the Iranians, first because they were the ones who started it, and second, because for the 3 years and 5 months since the start of the war and right up to this day they have rejected all the peace appeals by Iraq and the various international organizations, foremost of which has been the Islamic community and the United Nations.

The Iranian regime has gone too far in its intransigence and insistence on continuing the war against Iraq. Every time there has been a ray of hope for reaching an objective formula to halt the fighting and begin peaceful negotiations to resolve the causes of conflict that led to this war, the leaders of this regime have resorted to an escalation of the fighting. They did so by escalating the fighting either by launching a new offensive against Iraqi territory while knowing full well that they would be unable to penetrate Iraqi defenses, or by launching air raids against civilian targets in towns.

All the regional and international forces have failed to convince the Iranian regime's leaders of the futility of continuing a losing war which is destructive both to them and to the Iraqis. The secret behind the Iranian regime leaders' insistence on continuing the fighting against Iraq and escalating it from time to time is beyond everybody's comprehension. Unless, that is, the secret is that foreign powers have found in the Iranian regime a willing tool with which they can stoke the flames of war against Iraq so that this war spreads and engulfs the entire Gulf region and thus scorches everything.

The historical responsibility for continuing the war with Iraq will fall on the leaders of the Iranian regime. They will also be responsible for the serious consequences of this war that would undermine the security, stability and peace of the Gulf region and drag the area into the sphere of the heated conflict between the international big powers which have no interest in the security, peace stability, development, and growth of an area that is rich with natural resources and abundant in indigenous capabilities which, under security, peace and stability, could turn the area into one of the world's most prosperous and flourishing regions for its peoples and countries. We do not know in whose

interest the Iranian regime leaders are opposing growth and development in the Gulf region unless it is in the interest of foreign powers hostile to the rights of the Arabs and Muslims to growth development, and prosperity.

AL-JAZIRAH Backs Palestinian, Arab U.S. Contacts

GF170522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Feb 84

[From press review]

[Text] Under the title "Arab-Palestinian Strategy To Address the U.S. Public," the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said in its editorial today: We are against those who call for severance of Arab-Palestinian contacts with the United States for the simple reason that the United States is the only superpower possessing means to pressure Israel. The Arabs and the Palestinians have the sole responsibility for convincing the United States — through all means of direct negotiations — to change its Middle East policy, abandon its blind bias toward the Zionist entity, and employ its influence against Israel rather than to Israel's advantage, as has been the U.S. habit since the beginning of the Arab and Palestinian Conflict with Israel.

UAE

AL-BAYAN on Lack of Change in U.S. Mideast Stand

GF160740 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 16 Jan 84

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (WAM) — Under the title "No Change in the U.S. Stand," the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* said in its editorial: U.S. President Reagan did not leave much for guesses and speculation about the outcome of his talks with Egyptian President Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan. He quickly informed the head of the Israeli entity, Yitzhaq Shamir, by affirming that no change has taken place or will take place and that his committment to Israel will not change. Thus he gave further evidence that the U.S. decision on the Middle East is not made in Washington but in Tel Aviv.

AL-BAYAN asserted that the statement President Mubarak made after his return to Cairo that he failed to convince the United States and that he feels no change has taken place on the U.S. stand "means that supplication through logic and attempts to convince the United States are futile." The paper expressed the conviction that the U.S. President's "determination to push forward the peace process does not mean a move toward a just peace," but that it should be explained to be a determination to impose the U.S.-Israeli peace or impose the situation agreed upon in advance during the secret talks which were held between U.S. and Israeli officials within the framework of the strategic cooperation agreement. Concluding, *AL-BAYAN* called for adopting other means to convince the United States "other than supplication through logic and seeking help of justice and right and internationally-acknowledged values."

Government Backs Proposal for UN Forces in Lebanon

JN162035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2004 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] United Nations, 16 Feb (MENA) — Egypt has declared its support for the French proposal that calls for replacing the Multinational Force in Beirut with UN forces. [Word indistinct] the proposal which France presented yesterday to the Security Council. This came in a speech delivered to the Council at noon today by Egypt's Permanent UN Delegate Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil during a discussion of the Lebanese crisis. Khalil said Egypt clearly supports the French proposal, and is of the view that the deteriorating situation in Lebanon reqeires everyone to facilitate the Multinational Force's withdrawal and to enable the Security Council to carry out its tasks of [word indistinct] the UN forces as soon as possible. He said the call for Multinational Force's withdrawal does not mean that a vacuum will be created in Lebanon, because these forces will be replaced by UN forces.

Concluding his speech, Khalil said the deteriorating Lebanese situation requires all of us in the Security Council to halt this deterioration. The Egyptian delegation, he said, is ready to take part in any common effort to support the French proposal, which aims at breaking the circle of violence, pushing the peace efforts in Lebanon forward, and bringing about the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Official Says Mubarak To Put Accords to Referendum

JN161841 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A senior Egyptian official has affirmed that President Husni Mubarak told the Egyptian Cabinet before embarking on his trip to Paris and Washington that he will put the Camp David accords to a public referendum so the people can give their opinion on them. The official said the Egyptian president will carry out the people's decision if they vote to cancel or freeze the accords. The source added that this decision was communicated to the United States through diplomatic channels, and that President Mubarak officially communicated the decision to President Reagan during his meeting with him last Tuesday. President Mubarak also explained to President Reagan the reasons that prompted him to make this decision, including the mounting popular pressure demanding the cancellation of the accords and the return to the Arab fold.

In the meantime, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty does not restrict Egypt's freedom in serving pan-Arab issues, especially the Palestine question. The Egytian minister disclosed that Secretary of State George Shultz told Mubarak that Washington will completely withdraw its Marine forces from Lebanon at the earliest possible opportunity.

Official Source Denies Report

JN161843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Feb (MENA) — An official source today denied the report published by the Jordanian newspaper *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* that President Husni Mubarak will put the Camp David accords to a public referendum so the people can give their opinion on them. The source affirmed that the report is absolutely baseless.

AL-WATAN Interviews Ghali on Middle East

JN161326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Muscat, 16 Feb (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has asserted that Egypt's diplomacy since the Egyptian peace initiative has not ceased for even a single day in its continuous efforts to work on all fronts in defense of the Palestinian people's rights.

In an interview appearing in today's edition of the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Dr Ghali said: We hope this year will witness a serious move in the march of peace. In this regard he indicated signs of a joint desire by the Jordanian Government and the legitimate Palestinian leadership to achieve rapprochement and tread the road of dialogue, which accounts for the recent positive indications.

Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt's membership in the Security Council for the next 2 years is an additional opportunity for Egypt to practically apply its principles and policies on an important international platform. He pointed out that Egypt's major preoccupation and all its efforts will concentrate on the primary Arab cause represented by the Palestinian question. He added: Egypt is exerting all efforts to pave the way for the search for an acceptable solution to this question and to push the peace process forward in order to settle the Middle East issue.

On the African level, the minister of state for foreign affairs stressed that Egyptian diplomacy will continue to effectively participate in solving the volatile African problems including Namibia's independence, the Western Sahara, Chad, defending the independence and sovereignty of the African Continent, and standing in the face of all foreign interferences in its affairs.

In the interview, Dr Butrus Ghali reviewed Egypt's efforts in defense of the Palestinian people since the Egyptian peace initiative, including the memorandum it presented to Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, on 13 October 1978, on confidence-building measures that should be executed in the occupied Palestinian territories, as demanded by Egypt.

He said Egypt presented another memorandum to Ambassador Sol Linowitz, President Carter's representative, on 13 October 1980 on the same subject. The two memoranda included specific, practical proposals which Egypt demanded that Israel implement. The proposals called for freezing the construction of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; returning the confiscated lands and property, including public property, to their owners; returning confiscated or frozen deposits; adopting the necessary measures to lift the ban on political meetings; allowing freedom of expression [words indistinct] that can create atmospheres of tension; cancelling all restrictions on the freedom of movement; pardoning the Palestinian political prisoners; and reuniting the Palestinian families by allowing those people who departed since 1967 to return [words indistinct].

On the Egyptian-French plan to solve the Middle East crisis, Dr Butrus Ghali said it has been presented to the UN Security Council, but added we don't want it discussed or put to a vote before we can guarantee that it will not be exposed to a veto by one of the Security Council's permanent members.

Dr Ghali said that in presenting this plan we are not undertaking a theatrical move which would end in a veto being cast and complicating matters; rather, we want the plan to be a real and positive effort that will contribute to the peace efforts.

Dr Ghali added that Egyptian diplomacy is based on genuine principles, foremost being the need to liquidate colonialism; settle international disputes through peaceful means; support a nonaligned policy; maintain international peace and security; deepen various forms of cooperation between small and large countries and between the rich and poor; remove all forms of racial discrimination; and support human rights throughout the world.

Dr Butrus Ghali praised Egyptian-Omani relations, describing them as special, integrated, and ideal. He said cooperation and coordination are the characteristics of the relations in the political, cultural, economic, and informational spheres. Dr Ghali added that Oman has always been one of the few Arab countries that supported Egypt in its march toward establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. Dr Ghali asserted that the positions and views toward peace as a strategic objective of both countries' policies are identical.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr Butrus Ghali warned that this war and its continuation constitute a danger to the whole region, and has become an international issue that threatens international peace and security. He called for the need to present the issue to the UN Security Council, and for the participation of the superpowers to find a prompt solution to it.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs denied the existence of overt or covert efforts by Egyptian diplomacy to end the war between Iraq and Iran, adding that Egypt's complete support for fraternal Iraq in confronting Iranian hostility makes Egyptian diplomacy incapable of mediating between the two warring sides.

On the possibility that Iran may close the Strait of Hormuz, Dr Ghali stressed the freedom of international navigation in the strait. He said this subject is one of the main principles of Egyptian foreign policy.

Nile Valley Parliamentary Committee Statement
JN162115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1512 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Feb (MENA) — The Nile Valley Parliamentary Committee for Political Integration, National Security, and Foreign Relations has stressed the need for expanding the channels of communications between the fraternal people in Egypt and Sudan to increase cohesion in the various fields, particularly that of economic integration. In a statement today, the committee expressed profound concern over the Arab fragmentation, which has harmed the Arab cause, and stressed the need for solidarity to face the current difficult Arab circumstances. The committee stressed that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and appealed to the various Palestinian factions to unite under the PLO banner to realize the Palestinian people's aspirations for a return to their homeland and for establishing their state on their soil.

In its statement, the committee warned against the serious consequences of the deteriorating Lebanese situation. It stressed that the Israeli occupation forces' continuing presence constitutes a threat to the region's security and stability, and an obstacle to any peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The committee called for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and all foreign forces in Lebanon, and for halting all forms of interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. It appealed to the disputing Lebanese parties to end their differences and reach a national agreement that would preserve Lebanon's unity, Arabism, independence, and territorial integrity.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, the committee appealed to both Iraq and Iran to end this destructive war to spare the blood being shed as well as the resources and means being wasted, and instead to resume development projects in both countries. The committee praised the Iraqi Government's position toward the peaceful endeavors being exerted to end the war, and Iraq's acceptance of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

On the African level, the committee stressed the African affiliation of the Nile valley people, who are an integral part of the people of Africa. It stressed the importance of the role that the Nile valley people are playing in protecting the African people and establishing peace among them. The committee called for further strengthening relations between the African states on the one hand and the states in the Nile valley on the other. It called for solidarity among the OAU states to help solve the African problems and peacefully settle disputes without international power struggles. The committee supported the Namibian people's just and legitimate struggle under SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, and upheld their right to self-determination and independence. The committee condemned all forms of racial discrimination and segregation, and the inhuman practices of South Africa's white minority regime.

On the Islamic level, the committee hailed the historic decision of the ICO's fourth summit conference in Rabat to restore Egypt to its natural position among its sister states, a situation that promotes the Islamic nation's solidarity.

The Nile valley committee began its meetings in Cairo last Sunday under its chairman, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, read two important statements during the committee's meetings on Monday and Tuesday.

The committee will prepare a report on its meetings which will be presented to the Nile Valley Parliament.

MENA Notes AAPSO Statement on PLO

JN162051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1752 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Feb (MENA) — The PLO has expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Egyptian people, leadership, and AAPSO committee toward the Palestinian question and the Palestinian people. This came in a statement the AAPSO committee issued in Cairo today, in which it pointed out that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO will be welcome to the expanded conference that will be held in Cairo on 30 March in support of the Palestinian question.

The Egyptian committee is scheduled to meet next Sunday under chairman of the committee 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi in order to make the final arrangements for the conference. It is known that a delegation representing the committee has recently visited Kuwait. They met with Yasir 'Arafat, who was visiting Kuwait at the time.

Abu Basha on Combating Extremist Ideologies

PM151530 Cairo MAY in Arabic 13 Feb 84 p 4

[Interview with Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha by Sabri Abu al-Majd in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Abu al-Majd] I asked the interior minister about combating extremist ideologies. His reply was this: I believe extremist ideologies were a threat in past years, especially when accompanied by violence. They were also not unrelated to foreign political circles abroad on the ideological as well as organic and operational levels. The organic and operational links reached the point of material aid. Egyptian public opinion unanimously deplored the extremist method and principles manifested in the October 1981 events. However, the line of dialogue that followed and is continuing now and in the future has had a considerable effect on these ideologies, particularly since the dialogue spread to the mosques, universities, and religious societies. The dialogue has played a very major part in exposing these ideologies to the entire Egyptian public opinion, especially when the weekly series on the dialogue began to be televised.

He continued: The dialogue has produced positive results. From the very beginning and to this day members of religious groups have had complete freedom to express their views and religious and ideological thoughts during every dialogue session. They were answered with evidence from the Koran and prophet's sayings. Many members of the religious groups were convinced and understood the truth and realized they had made mistakes. In fact, many young people in these groups reconsidered their position, and as a result, a serious split developed within these groups. All of the aforementioned are positive signs. These ideologies have been contained and exposed. They no longer offer any grounds for exploitation in attempts to influence the young. So, that was the first step in combating these ideologies, which are now losing ground and becoming increasingly isolated. This doesn't mean that extremist ideologies have been completely eradicated. Regrettably, there are still certain elements attempting to move in one way or another. Some continue to insist on their views and continue to maintain contact with Egyptians abroad who have links with certain groups in the Arab states of Europe. Also, some outlawed groups including the Islamic Liberation Party are trying to renew their contacts with certain elements in Egypt; however, we can safely say that the situation is much better than before.

I asked Hasan Abu Basha whether or not some young people continue to join this trend as in the past. He replied: They do to a much lesser degree because of the ideological siege and dialogue. This confirms that the method of ideological dialogue is very important and should be expanded to include all government institutions concerned. It was necessary to concentrate on dialogue as a way of combating religious extremism in particular. All concerned institutions should concentrate on dialogue and explaining the facts to the public, and thus further contain religious extremist ideologies and eliminate their danger. There is only a residue of that trend, and the number of people joining it is without doubt very small.

I then moved to an issue on the minds of many people, namely, the fact that some of those with Marxist ideologies resort to violence. Hasan Abu Basha said: Some underground wings of the Marxist ideology continue to believe in violence and that their objectives should be achieved through a bloody revolution. They have ideological and material links abroad. Some Marxist factions believe in violence and the need for a bloody revolution. They believe that by instigating the masses they can create a kind of bloody anarchy to serve their aims. These Marxist factions are linked to the Marxist movement. They aren't different from any communist movement in the world, and in fact are part of the world communist movement.

Asked whether these factions represent a minority and whether they are a threat, Abu Basha said: Regardless of their number, they are a minority and pose no threat as long as we monitor their movement and expose its dimensions and links at home and abroad. We have a clear idea about the extremist groups moving at home or the groups with links abroad. In other words, the picture is clear to us. We watch their attempts to hold contacts at home and abroad. We monitor their movements and take the necessary measures to deal with each case.

AL-AHRAM on Results of U.S. Aid Talks

PM151528 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Feb 84 pp 1,6

[*AL-AHRAM* correspondent report: "Additional U.S. Aid to Egypt and Talks on Reduction of Interest Rate on Loans"]

[Text] Paris — Before departing for Washington, President Husni Mubarak yesterday received Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id and Minister of Investment Dr Wajih Shindi, who submitted to him a report on the outcome of their visit to Washington and meetings with U.S. economic officials.

Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id said the report contains the subjects discussed between the Egyptian and U.S. sides. The most important points are:

1. The reduction of the interest rate on U.S. loans to Egypt in accordance with the drop in those rates on the international market.

2. The possibility of providing Egypt with additional economic aid, part of which would be in cash. The U.S. side promised to provide $200 million in cash this year.

3. The reallocation of certain old funds.

4. The encouragement of exports.

5. The increase of U.S. investments since the total of such investments represent only 4 percent of total foreign investments.

Dr as-Sa'id said several alternatives were also discussed, such as turning some of the loans into grants, postponing payments, reducing the interest rates on them, or extending the grace period.

AL-AHRAM has learned that Egypt is asking for a reduction in the interest rate on loans from 12 to 9 percent, and that this matter will be discussed during President Mubarak's U.S. visit.

Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id said that agreement has been reached on converting all U.S. military and civilian aid, with the exception of agricultural crop aid, into grants.

He said the estimated total U.S. aid to Egypt in 1985 will be $2.1 billion, of which $1.1 billion is military aid and $1 billion civilian aid, including $750 million in grants in the form of electrical or sewage projects, and $250 million in agricultural crops and loans to be repaid over 40 years at 3 percent interest.

Dr as-Sa'id said Egypt proposed to the U.S. side that the aid be spent on two or three major projects that would be benefit Egyptian expenditure instead of on 50 or 60 projects. He said there is an appreciation of the importance of Egypt's industrial and economic objectives, and that there is increasing concentration on improving the effectiveness of U.S. aid to Egypt to lighten the loan burden.

AL-AKHBAR Views Mubarak's Washington Visit

PM170858 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Feb 84 p 1

[Chief Editor Musa Sabri article from Washington: "What Happened in Washington?"]

[Text] If I am to talk about Egyptian-U.S. economic relations I can say that the talks President Husni Mubarak had with the U.S. officials concerned have tended toward winning support for the Egyptian demands regarding interest rates and flexibility in implementing U.S. aid. This is as far as the U.S. Administration is concerned, but it remains for the matter to be put before Congress. The matter is not an easy one because U.S. laws prevent the adoption of measures that Egypt asked for. Also, what we have requested falls within the 1985 budget. In addition to all this, this is taking place in an election year when the U.S. President has one eye on the demands of friendly states and another on the election battle and on what could be in his favor or otherwise. If improving Egypt's economic situation is the primary and basic objective of President Mubarak's visit, then the visit was necessary and came on the right time.

There is also talk regarding the inflamed situation in the Middle East, in which several facts have to be taken into consideration:

Fact one is that the U.S. Administration certainly feels it has become involved in Lebanon and now wants to find a way out. Reagan has found that the ideal way out is the departure of the U.S. forces from Lebanon so as to silence the loud opposition voices and avert the collapse of his electoral position as happened to his predecessor Carter during the Iranian hostage crisis, which was the cause of his downfall.

Fact two is that the U.S. forces and Multinational Force [MNF] should be replaced by UN forces. It has been said that the Soviet Union supports this proposal with certain conditions.

Fact three is that the failure of the Israeli forces to withdraw rapidly or, at least, of Israel to commit itself to a withdrawal timetable will prolong the crisis, render it insoluble, and create opportunities for its forces to remain in Lebanon with all the complications attendant upon this situation.

Fact four is that the Lebanese crisis caused by the Israeli invasion, the U.S. presence, and the disintegrated internal situation have now overshadowed a solution of the crux of the Middle East problem, which is the Palestinian problem.

Fact five is that solving the crisis should include ensuring peace for Syria. This calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and ensuring Syria's security following its withdrawal from Lebanon. In other words, Syria's security demands cannot be ignored.

All of these facts were the subject of discussion between President Mubarak and U.S. officials as well as during the bilateral meeting between Mubarak and King Husayn, whose presence there was coincidental. These facts were also the subject of discussion at the tripartite meeting yesterday between Reagan, Mubarak, and Husayn. It cannot be said that definite results were achieved in the dialogue that took place; rather it was an Egyptian review of the steps that should be taken to activate talks on the West Bank and Gaza, create conditions conducive for the Palestinians to participate in the talks, and find a formula generally acceptable to the Arabs. All of this requires a positive move by the United States toward Israel so that withdrawal can be achieved, and a positive move toward the PLO because a continuation of the present U.S. inaction will exacerbate the situation.

If the United States resorts to procrastination or partial solutions, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union will win a round in the Middle East. It is evident that the problem has further deteriorated since President Reagan took office 3 years ago. It is clear that the U.S. leadership is divided and feels the United States is bogged down in the Lebanese quagmire. It is felt that Shultz has proved his utter failure and can rightly be described as the weakest U.S. secretary of state to deal with the Middle East problem.

All this proves the soundness of the Egyptian viewpoint, which warned of such results many times once the U.S. Administration became preoccupied with the elections and the Arabs with their differences.

Iranian Planes Raid Town, Inflict Losses

JN170958 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0950 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

At 1015 today, two of the criminal Iranian enemy fighter planes infiltrated across our international borders and raided the residential areas in the town of 'Ali al-Gharbi, which is close to the borders in the Maysan Governorate. Our air defense means intercepted them and forced them to flee.

The enemy raid resulted in the martyrdom of 14 civilians, the injurty of 12 others, the demolition of 11 shops, and the damaging of 4 civilian cars.

[Dated] 17 February 1984

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,374

JN161808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,374 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 16 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which have been bravely confronting the Iranian enemy during the past period of the war and which have waged heroic battles against the enemy forces of aggression and emerged victorious and triumphant, will always remain, God willing, strong and brave. They will continue to inflict immense losses on the spiteful aggressors on land, sea, and air. The results of the war operations for last night and today are as follows:

1. At midnight on 15-16 February, an enemy force tried to attack the border guards' observation posts on the international borders along the right flank of the II Army Corps positions. The valiant border units in the area confronted the attack. The enemy offensive was contained, and the attacking force was partially destroyed. One of our brave Army units counterattacked after midnight and early this morning. The major part of the enemy's attacking force was destroyed. The clash is still continuing. Meanwhile, our brave units are continuing to press hard on the defeated remnants of the enemy.

2. This morning our brave naval force discovered an enemy convoy consisting of a number of enemy targets in the Khowr-e Musa area in the northeastern Arab Gulf. Some of them were trying to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni, while others were trying to leave it. Our naval units and Air Force attacked them, dealing strong, effective blows. After successive attempts this morning, our forces hit and destroyed five naval targets, which were seen in flames. The rest of the enemy targets dispersed in disarray and confusion. Two of them entered the minefield our Navy planted in the abovementioned area. The two targets were brought to a standstill and sank into the sea.

Thus, seven enemy targets were hit and destroyed today. All of our naval units and Air Force planes returned safely to base after swiftly and successfully carrying out their missions.

3. Today, our Army helicopter gunships carried out effective raids and strikes at enemy concentrations and positions in the areas opposite our forward units' position in the II Army Corps sector. Our helicopters scored direct, effective hits and inflicted losses in men and equipment on the enemy. Other formations of our helicopter gunships attacked enemy concentrations and military targets in the area east of Basra and deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector, setting them on fire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the enemy targets and concentrations. All of our helicopters returned safely, praise be to God.

4. In the northern sector of the front, our forward units engaged an enemy patrol that tried to advance toward our positions, and forced its members to flee after a number of them were either killed or wounded.

5. The criminal Iranian ruling clique used heavy artillery last night and today to shell the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, Zurbatiyah, (Qazaniyah), and Darband-i Khan. The shelling resulted in human and material losses as follows:

Basra: One was martyred, six were wounded, two houses were destroyed, and three civilian vehicles were damaged. Khanaqin: Two were wounded and an elementary school and two civilian vehicles were damaged. Mandali: One was wounded, and seven houses and one civilian vehicle were damaged. Ash-Shihabi: Two houses and other private property items were damaged. (Qazaniyah): Two were wounded, and one house and other items of civilian property were damaged. Darband-i Khan: Three children and one woman were martyred, two other civilians were wounded, five houses and the city's mosque were destroyed, and one civilian vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 February 1984

President Sends Messages to S u Toure, Gandhi

JN170835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husyan has informed Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that by striking targets in Iran, Iraq is only defending the security of its citizens.

He said that a new call for an end to fighting between Iraq and Iran must be addressed to Iran, which refuses to end the conflict, especially after Iraq has several times expressed its response to the international peace appeals.

This came in two messages the president sent yesterday — the text of which was published today — to President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, and to Mrs Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, in reply to two messages he received from them recently.

In his message to President Sekou Toure, President Saddam Husayn emphasizd that it was not Iraq which began striking the Iranian civilian targets. He said that Iraq's towns, villages, and economic installations have been the targets of repeated Iranian aggression since the beginning of the conflict over 40 months ago.

He expressed Iraq's readiness to sign an agreement banning attacks on civilian targets. He expressed the hope that efforts will be exerted to achieve this objective.

He reiterated Iraq's unwavering stand as represented by its readiness to immediately halt all kinds of military operations and begin peace negotiations on a just and honorable basis.

In his message to President Saddam Husayn, President Sekou Toure expressed his deep concern over the continuation of the war and the shelling of towns and industrial installations.

He emphasized that it is time to stop the expansion of the disaster and stop the war. He appealed to the two sides to ensure the predominance of the spirit of peace and fraternal accord over that of war.

In his message to Mrs Indira Gandhi, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq has on every occasion expressed its complete readiness to promptly halt all war operations with Iran in response to the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the ICO. He indicated that a new call for cease-fire should be addressed to Iran, which refused to abide by it.

He emphasized Iraq's readiness to respond to Mrs Gandhi's proposal on avoiding attacks on civilian targets provided that this is based on an agreement between the two sides under international supervision.

He said: Experience has proven that it is not possible to depend on Iran's claims that it will not attack towns and civilian targets. He indicated that the Iranian Government continues to deny attacking the Iraqi border towns and villages despite the fact that this has been taking place daily since the beginning of the war.

He added that the Iranian side denies its shelling of the Iraqi towns despite the fact that this has been confirmed by the UN team which visited the two countries last year on an investigation mission in this regard.

He noted Iraq's recent decision to stop attacking selected targets in 11 Iranian towns for 7 days and said that Iran exploited this to deal harmful blows to the Iraqi civilians and civilian targets. He stressed that the duty of protecting Iraq's people, secruity, and interests dictates replying to the Iranian shelling at the end of the 7 days on Monday.

In her message to President Saddam Husayn, Mrs Gandhi regretted the shelling of towns and appealed to both Iran and Iraq in the name of the Nonaligned Movement to adopt the necessary measures in order to contain the conflict and stop the current war between the two countries.

'Heavy' Iranian Losses Reported 15-16 Feb

JN161651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] During their abortive attack on our international borders our II Army Corps' right flank at midnight on 15-16 February, the Iranian regime's forces of aggression sustained heavy losses in men and equipment at the hands of our heroic Armed Forces. The INA military correspondent at one of the forward positions on the front witnessed the effective action of our helicopter gunships, artillery, and armor in their confrontation of the enemy forces. He said that many enemy soldiers were captured during these battles.

Minister Denies Khorramshahr, Abadan Shelled

JN162005 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has issued the following statement in answer to the false claims of the Iranian officials and their military communiques that Iraq shelled the cities of Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] yesterday and today:

The motives of the suspect Iranian regime are known to us and to the Iranian people. The Iranian regime's aims behind these false claims are meant to show that Iraq is contradicting itself by acting contrary to its announcements. Furthermore, the suspect Iranian regime intends to justify its barbaric shelling of Iraqi cities following Iraq's announcement that it would cease shelling targets in Iranian cities in response to Mr Mas'ud Rajavi's appeal to the Iraqi leaders.

We assure the Iranian people that we will be committed to our announcement, and that we will only strike at defined targets in Iranian cities after a 7-day moratorium; during that time, we will cease our strikes. However, we must say that we will retaliate against the Iranian regime's criminal actions against our cities during this period, and that our retaliation will be equal to the suspect Iranian rulers' crimes.

On this occasion, we appeal to the Iranian peoples to keep away from the cities and villages where we will strike at selected targets. Our policy will be to remain fully prepared to sign an agreement by which the two sides will be mutually committed to ceasing their strikes at targets in cities and villages. At the same time, we will vehemently retaliate against any act that is aimed against our cities and villages. He who warns is excused.

Baghdad on Promise Not To Shell Iran's Cities

NC170919 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] O children of the Iranian people: Khomeyni's criminal band apparently has not yet quenched its thirst with the blood shed in the aggressions against Iraqi cities including the heavy artillery shelling of our residential areas. It has now expanded its aggressions and intensified its aggressive methods by deploying

the Air Force so as to shed more innocent people's blood for quenching the thirst of Khomeyni's band. With these criminal acts, the band ruling Iran — headed by Khomeyni, this great impostor — proves its moral decadence and shows that it has reached the final step of baseness.

Despite this, Iraq remains faithful to the promise it has given to Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and head of the National Resistance Council of Iran, and it continues to abide by its commitment not to bomb Iranian cities. Iraq will abide by this commitment for 1 week. Today, 3 days of this week have passed and you see how Khomeyni and his associates continue their vile aggressions against Iraqi cities, villages, and [word indistinct]. The remaining 4 days will pass rapidly, and we will tolerate this behavior by Khomeyni's bloodthirsty band. But after that we will settle our accounts with this band and punish it severely.

We want all of you Iranians, and all well-wishers to use your logic and intelligence in pressuring Khomeyni's regime so that it will (?respect efforts) by international organizations to halt the bombing of cities and sign an agreement to this effect so as to prevent bloodshed, base action on Islamic moral principles, and limit the war to battlefields only.

Dailies Warn Iran Against Shelling Towns

JN170935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 17 Feb (INA) — Today's issues of *ATH-THAWRAH* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* address a strongly worded warning to the Iranian rulers, stating that Iraq is now fully prepared to deal new fatal blows to the aggressors if they do not stop shelling the Iraqi towns.

The two papers indicate that with every new offensive against Iraq, the Iranian rulers lie to their people and hold out hopes for a decisive battle. The two papers challenge Khomeyni and his henchmen to stick to their word and fight Iraq in a decisive battle, affirming that this decisive battle will be the graveyard which will swallow them up.

Referring to the Iranian rulers' claims 2 days ago that several Iranian towns were subjected to an Iraqi shelling although Iraq announced on Tuesday that it would not shell the scheduled Iranian towns for 7 days in response to an appeal by Mas'ud Rajavi, chairman of the Iranian resistance council, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: Iraq, which continues to honor all its moral, humanitarian, and international commitments, is still abiding by its responsible decision. All the enemy's cries and claims will be of no avail and it will, as usual, only reap disappointment, loss, and downfall.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Iraq was and is still highly committed to principles, ethics, laws, charters, and agreements. It is capable and intractable in the face of aggression and aggressors.

It adds: Iraq, through patience and sacrifices, is now abiding by the pledge it made to Mas'ud Rajavi on not shelling the selected targets in the Iranian towns. It points out that despite the continuous Iranian shelling of the Iraqi towns and despite the sacrifices and losses, Iraq was patient and put up with the sacrifices and losses in order to fully honor its promise and give new proof to the world and the Iranian people of the falsehood and lying of the wicked Khomeyniite clique.

It adds: Capable Iraq does nto contradict itself. It abides by its promises and proceeds from its humanitarian principles and moral values in dealing with the other sides, unlike the Khomeyniite clique which fakes things and lies to others without any principled or moral restraints.

Reagan Views on Canceling 17 May Agreement Noted

JN161932 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tacitly agreed to canceling the Lebanese-Zionist agreement that was reached through U.S. mediation on 17 May 1983. In a statement to a number of reporters published in a number of U.S. newspapers today, Reagan said that the U.S. Administration will not take an opposing stand on this issue. He said his government will not change its attitude toward Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil if he wants to cancel the agreement.

Taha Yasin Ramadan Holds Talks in Yugoslavia

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, including his talks with SFRY Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc, see the Yugoslavia section of the 16 February Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn Confers With Mrs Thatcher, Howe

LD161955 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1921 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan had talks lasting almost an hour at Downing Street tonight with the prime minister and foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

King Husayn stopped off in London after his visit to Washington where he discussed the Middle East with President Reagan. Afterwards officials would say only that the main issues in the Middle East were discussed.

King Husayn Congratulates Chernenko, Praises Ties

JN161327 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn, in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, has sent a message to His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko congratulating him on his election as CPSU general secretary. In his message, his majesty said: Jordan, which has close, friendly relations and shares a mutual respect with the Soviet Union, is looking forward to consolidating these relations and joint cooperation in all fields in order to achieve the welfare of the two countries and the two friendly peoples.

His expressed the appreciation of Jordan and the Arab nation for the positive Soviet stand in support of the Arab causes and legitimate rights, particularly the right of the Palestinian people to recover their land and exercise their right to determine their destiny and future on the soil of their homeland.

His majesty wished President Chernenko continued good health and happiness.

Radio Commentator on Tripartite Washington Meeting

JN161929 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Feb 84

["Today's Talk"]

[Text] The Jordanian-U.S.-Egyptian tripartite meeting has caused various reactions in various parts of the world at a time when analysts differ over its success or failure. The reaction to the demands that His Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak presented to President Reagan to give the Palestinian question the concern it deserves, given that it is the crux of the Middle East conflict, clearly proves the difficulties faced by policies related to settling marginal issues in the region if they disregard or ignore the Palestinian question.

We believe that a solution to the crux of the conflict in the region will inevitably settle all the marginal regional and international issues, and not vice versa. We mean that exerting special efforts to settling marginal issues will not lead to settling the basic issue, the Palestinian question.

Rgardless of all the positive or negative results of the tripartite meeting in Washington, the important thing is that two Arab leaders succeeded in presenting a true and realistic explanation of the Middle East situation and its invisible solutions to the U.S. Administration, which Israel had involved in the Lebanese quicksand to the point where international polarization or a confrontation between the East and the West have become increasingly possible. This was done at a time when the United States was in a position to contribute to promoting comprehensive peace in the region by cooperating with the other international bloc. We hoped and still hope that the U.S. Administration will attach special importance to the ideas and opinions that the Jordanian and Egyptian leaderships have presented — out of the U.S. commitment to the region's security and peace on the one hand and out of friendship among Egypt, Jordan, and the United States on the other.

If the declared objective of all the parties to the Middle East conflict is to achieve peace through negotiations, then these parties must not differ over the methods that can be adopted to achieve the aspired peace. The most important of these methods is recognizing the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

We know the U.S. Administration is getting ready for another round of presidential elections, but we also know that U.S. policy on tackling the Lebanese crisis has reached an impasse. We say this because we are sure that the right method of tackling the Lebanese crisis is the same method through which we can tackle the Palestinian question, which is the crux of the Middle East conflict.

The United States, which is using its announced proposals regarding the formation of a national unity government and the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon to search for a way out of its current impasse, can adopt slight amendments of the same proposals in order to settle the Palestinian question — by recognizing the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland and Israel's withdrawal from all of the Arab territories that it occupied during the June 1967 war. Otherwise, the region will continue to be exposed to serious complications that will not be in the interest of any of the parties to the conflict.

Prince Hasan Receives EEC Delegation 16 Feb

JN161746 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at his office this morning an EEC delegation that is currently visiting Jordan. They reviewed economic relations between the EC states and Jordan and means of promoting cooperation between them. The chairman of the National Planning Council and the Jordanian ambassador to Belgium attended the meeting.

Contacts Over; Reaction to 8-Point Saudi Plan

Al-Jumayyil Accepts Plan

LD161755 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1658 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut, 16 Feb (SPA) — Informed sources in Beirut today said that President Amin al-Jumayyil has agreed to the plan to resolve the Lebanese crisis. The plan comprises eight clauses, including the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement signed 17 May 1983 and a comprehensive national reconciliation. The source remarked that Al-Jumayyil's consent followed his meeting today with the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, Reginald Bartholomew. [Riyadh SPA in Arabic at 1710 GMT on 16 February carries a report datelined Riyadh, 16 February, saying that Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal received Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim in Riyadh this evening.]

Developments Noted

NC162031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Four pointers emerged today that might help Lebanon emerge from the whirlpool of the crisis in which it is drowning. They are a continuation of the broad political moves that the regime and political and spiritual leaders initiated at home and in the Arab and international arenas. The first pointer is the confirmation by informed sources tonight that President Amin al-Jumayyil has approved an eight-point Saudi initiative. These sources said Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim conveyed this approval to Riyadh, which is expected to move in the direction of Damascus soon to crystallize the Saudi initiative and ensure its success.

The second pointer is that the president communicated to the leaders of the National Dialogue Conference the contents of the Saudi initiative, which enjoys a comprehensive approval. It was learned in this regard that President Amin al-Jumayyil sent a letter to [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah, and that contacts were held with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who was given a copy of the letter. Contacts were also held with [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and certain political and spiritual leaders in Beirut.

The third pointer is U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement tonight that the United States is not a party to the 17 May agreement and that its abrogation by Lebanon will neither affect Washington's support for the Lebanese regime and its policies nor affect Lebanese sovereignty.

The fourth pointer is France's support for Lebanon and the Lebanese president. This support was expressed in the contact between President al-Jumayyil and French President Francois Mitterrand, who explained the dimensions of the move being carried out by France at the United Nations and the contacts France is holding with all the political and spiritual leaders in Lebanon.

The informed sources disclosed the contents of the Saudi initiative, saying that after a recent visit to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Salim returned with a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which included the eight-point Saudi plan.

It was natural for Lebanon to hold several contacts in all directions, and particularly with the United States. Lebanon wanted to obtain guarantees from Washington that Lebanon's sovereignty and independence would not be harmed as a result of any stand that might be adopted on the 17 May agreement.

The same sources said the Saudi initiative is based on convening the second round of the Geneva conference, which the president has called for; forming a government of national unity; abrogating the 17 May agreement; implementing security arrangements that would end the circle of violence and destruction that has affected all Lebanese areas; and re-establishing the legitimate authority.

President Reportedly Abrogates Pact

NC162101 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Quoting informed sources, REUTER reported tonight that President al-Jumayyil has abrogated the 17 May agreement within the framework of an eight-point plan which Saudi Arabia participated in drawing up. These sources pointed out that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal intends to visit Damascus to brief the Syrian president on the plan, which includes articles calling for ending military operations, expediting Lebanese dialogue [words indistinct] through a second conference in Geneva, (?intensifying) Lebanese-Syrian moves, and replacing the Multinational Force with UN forces.

Saudi sources pointed out that President al-Jumayyil stipulated specific guarantees as a condition for abrogating the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Saudi sources have thus far refrained from disclosing the guarantees the Lebanese president is asking for.

Approval Conveyed to Riyadh

NC162122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2107 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Telephone dispatch from NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY editorial room — live]

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil was contacted tonight by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim from Riyadh. He was also contacted by Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri. Minister Salim and Al-Hariri told the president that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has received Lebanon's official approval of the eight-point draft agreement.

We have also learned that a contact took place between Riyadh and Damascus. It is likely that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will visit Damascus tomorrow to discuss the plan with Syrian officials.

Al-Jumayyil, Salim Meet

NC171213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] We have learned a short while ago that Foreign Minister Dr Salim arrived in Beirut from Riyadh after talks with Saudi officials and Rafiq al-Hariri on the Lebanese question. Salim is now meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

Saudi political circles have confirmed that Riyadh will hold contacts with the Lebanese opposition to define its stance regarding the Saudi plan. The same circles said the Saudi foreign minister and Al-Hariri will leave for Damascus within the next few days for talks with Syrian officials regarding the plan.

Beirut Outlines Saudi Plan

NC170634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The Saudi plan has not been officially published but it has been learned that it includes:

1. The abrogation of the Israel-Lebanese agreement signed last 17 May regarding the withdrawal of foreign forces.

2. A cease-fire among all parties.

3. A gradual and simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces within a period ranging between 60 and 90 days.

4. A joint committee, including the government and opposition, will draw up security arrangements in Lebanon excluding the areas occupied by Israel and those under Syrian control.

5. A speedy resumption of the Geneva negotiations regarding national reconciliation.

6. President al-Jumayyil's approval of talks for carrying out basic reforms to bring about a just distribution of power.

7. Drawing up security guarantees for southern Lebanon, that is, reaching a formula for guaranteeing the security of the northern border of Israel.

8. The deployment of a UN force in place of the Multinational Force.

Conditional Phalangist Approval

NC170558 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Reacting to Lebanon's acceptance of the Saudi plan, Phalange Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has announced that the Phalange Party will approve the plan if all other sides approve all of the plan's provisions. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added that it is impossible to accept one provision and reject another.

Junblatt Rejects Plan

NC162227 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2208 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Commenting on the proposed Saudi plan, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Jublatt announced in Damascus that this plan is too little too late. He said he rules out any solution with the shah of B'abda, and said such a plan means the complete failure of U.S. policy, particularly President Reagan's Middle East policy.

Birri on Saudi Plan

NC162129 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, in a statement to the press, said that a plan is being discussed in Beirut, Riyadh, and Washington, and that Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri contacted Birri over this plan. Birri said: We will not concern ourselves with this plan until the president's responsibility for the massacre perpetrated in the southern suburb has been specified.

He also explained that it is disgraceful to disregard the calamity that occurred in the southern suburb, because side stepping humanitarian considerations is tantamount to bypassing the homeland itself.

With regard to the stance toward the shah of B'abda, Birri said: We have demanded his resignation.

He also explained that contacts are continuing among the patriotic commands, adding that he was contacted yesterday by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Regarding the security situation, Birri said: The Internal Security Forces are in charge of security. We support these forces with all our strength to safeguard public safety in nationalist-held Beirut.

RFL Reports Syrian Rejection

NC170654 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The information thus far available to Radio Free Lebanon indicates that the Saudi plan proposed as an alternative to the 17 May accord is being rejected by Syria and its allies.

U.S. Views on Plan

JN162050 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. officials asserted today that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has agreed to an eight-point Saudi plan that includes the cancellation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. However, they expressed their doubt about implementing the plan, because it requires agreement from all sides concerned with the Lebanese dispute. These officials added the Lebanese president informed the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon of his agreement

to the plan, and that Saudi Arabia is continuing its contacts with Syria to learn of its reactions to the plan.

On another level, AFP says that President Reagan has told reporters that his country is not a party to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and that the United States will not change its attitude toward the Lebanese president if he decides to cancel the agreement.

Shuqayr Briefs Al-Jumayyil on Contacts
NC171420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning was briefed by his adviser Muhammad Shuqayr on the results of the task which the president had charged him with last night. As part of that task, Shuqayr visited a number of spiritual and political leaders in West Beirut. He met with His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council; Prime Ministers Shafiq al-Wazzan, Sa'ib Salam, Salim al-Huss, and Rashid as-Sulh; Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri; and former Minister Marwan Hamadah.

During his meetings with those leaders, Shuqayr discussed the current situation, the new Saudi initiative which President al-Jumayyil has accepted, and the subject of the National Dialogue Conference.

Deputy Speaker on Canceling 17 May Agreement
JN161705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut — Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has affirmed the need to cancel the agreement of submission with the Zionist enemy and to establish the strongest ties with Syria. In a statement he made today to the SANA correspondent in Beirut, Abu Fadil said: I have always opposed the 17 May agreement, which has brought destruction and ruination to Lebanon.

Abu Fadil condemned Israel's threats against Syria and Lebanon, saying it has accustomed us to propaganda and threats. All of this is useless, because Syrian steadfastness is stronger than all the challenges and threats. He affirmed that Lebanon's salvation will only come through the cancellation of the 17 May agreement.

French Proposals Discussed With Soviet Official
NC161916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, this afternoon discussed with Yuriy Suslikov, first counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon, the French proposal submitted to the Security Council on securing a cease-fire in Lebanon and on the dispatch of UN forces to replace the Multinational Force. They also discussed the Soviet stand on the proposal.

Qulaylat Meets French Envoys, Syrian Party Members
NC161326 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat has received the French charge d'affaires and embassy first secretary in West Beirut at Independent Nasirite Movement Headquarters.

The discussions dealt with the current political developments. The French envoys briefed Brother Qulaylat on the French position regarding the current situation following the recent events and changes in the field be it in the mountain, southern coastal area, Beirut, or its suburb. This stance was expressed by French President Francois Mitterrand on 14 February.

Brother Qulaylat emphasized the importance of France's independence from any U.S. Administration influence regarding the conflicts in the area.

Brother Qulaylat then met — in the presence of members of the Movement's command — with a Syrian Social Nationalist Party delegation, including Comrades Dr Marwan Faris and Khudur Abi Rashid. The talks dealt with current developments and joint national tasks.

After the meeting, Dr Marwan Faris said the following: As representatives of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, we discussed with Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat and members of the command of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun the outcome of the battle at the Lebanese nationalist level and the important impact it will have on the general Arab situation. Naturally, our views were identical regarding all subjects, including those topics at the Lebanese, Palestinian, and pan-Arab levels.

It has been agreed to follow up the contacts and meetings, and to expand the efforts for deepening the national work so that it will be at the level of the citizen's demands during this phase. The current phase is a distinguished one and has special characteristics. The conduct of the struggle in this phase must be a distinguished one free of prior mistakes.

Dr Faris added: The tidings are good. What has thus far been accomplished represents progress in formulating this type of relations with the citizens. We hope that further work will be carried out to bring about the best form of relations.

Dr Faris concluded by saying: Following this meeting, we and a delegation of our Al-Murabitun brothers will inspect the joint positions of our party and our brothers in the Al-Murabitun along the contact lines.

Reportage on French Presidential Envoy's Visit

Conveys Mitterrand Message to Birri

NC161947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council, today received French presidential envoy Jacques Huntzinger, who conveyed a message from French President Francois Mitterrand. Shaykh Shams ad-Din will receive the French envoy again tomorrow.

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri also received a message from French President Francois Mitterrand. Jacques Huntzinger, official in charge of external relations for the French Socialist Party, conveyed the message. The two men discussed Lebanese developments.

Meets PSP Official 17 Feb

NC171346 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] French presidential envoy Jacques Huntzinger made an inspection tour of the southern [Beirut] suburb and devastated areas this afternoon. He deplored the devastation which revealed the ferocity of the aggression mounted by the fascist forces. The French envoy also visited some of the contact lines.

Jacques Huntzinger visited the home of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Junblatt where he met with Marwan Hamadah and other PSP leaders. The French envoy conveyed a message to Walid Junblatt detailing the new French stand vis-a-vis the current events.

Following the meeting, Marwan Hamadah said the content of the detailed message was only meant for Junblatt. Hamadah added that the mission of the French envoy was of an exploratory nature. The French envoy, Hamadah said, emphasized that France will not take sides in Lebanon, and that it is trying to create the harmony needed for the replacement of the Multinational Force. Hamadah explained to the French envoy that the battle in Lebanon is not directed against the Christians, but against a party which tyrannizes the country through its connections with Israel. Hamadah added that France has learned its lesson from the U.S. mistakes in Lebanon. Hamadah also reiterated the stand of the PSP leader calling for the resignation of Amin al-Jumayyil.

Reportage on Italian Defense Minister's Visit

To Study Withdrawal Timetable

AU161920 Rome ANSA in English 1909 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, February 16 — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini arrived in Beirut today to study a timetable for withdrawing the Italian contingent in the Multinational Peace Force in Lebanon, official sources reported here. Spadolini is accompanied by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This morning the defense minister met the commander of "Italcon", Gen Franco Angioni, on board an Italian vessel off the Lebanese coast. Italian Ambassador Franco Lucioli Ottieri was also on hand.

Spadolini is expected to make a quick visit to the troops stationed on land before returning to Rome.

The closure of Beirut airport forced the minister's special flight to land on Cyprus from where he took a helicopter to the cruiser *Vittorio Veneto*, one of nine ships of the Italian Fleet providing cover for the land-based troops.

Spadolini Meets Shams ad-Din

NC161943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council, visited the headquarters of the Italian contingent on the Airport Road at 1830 tonight. He met with Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini in the presence of Italian Ambassador Franco Ottieri and the commanders of the Italian contingent.

During the meeting, the Italian minister presented Shaykh Shams ad-Din an Italian field hospital as a gift from Italy to the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din expressed his gratitude for this humanitarian and noble gesture by Italy's president, government, and people. He also expressed appreciation for the positive role the Italian contingent with the Multinational Force has played. All aspects of the situation were reviewed at the meeting.

Troop Departure To Begin Shortly

AU162007 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, February 16 — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced here today that the majority of 1400 Italian troops in Lebanon will leave the country "within a few days". Spadolini said in a press conference here that only the San Marco Battalion of Navy landing troops will remain on board two ships off the Lebanese coast to see how the land situation develops.

A small contingent will remain on land to protect the Italian field hospital which will continue to provide health care for the poor in Beirut.

Spadolini said the withdrawal timetable was drawn up this afternoon together with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commander of the Italian contingent, Gen Franco Angioni.

The defense minister admitted that the Multinational Peacekeeping Force did not achieve its objective, "a recomposition of the Lebanese society through a new national pact". He added that "Italy will not abandon Lebanon and will continue its efforts to secure the intervention of United Nations troops in Beirut". Spadolini disclosed, however, that he does not think it will be

possible "to place the U.N. flag on the contingent of the Multinational Force".

Well-informed sources said that the pullout could be completed within a week; and packing-up operations will begin within a few hours. Even the doctors at the field hospital will be withdrawn. The hospital will be entrusted to the Lebanese under supervision of Italian military personnel.

The three hundred troops in the San Marco Battalion will be stationed on the vessel *Caorle* cruising off the Lebanese coast.

The defense minister said the possibility of a return to Beirut of the entire contingent "depends on developments in the Lebanese situation, but there is no commitment on Italy's part. Italy knows there are no winners in Lebanon, only losers. Given the mounting deterioration of authority of the state of Lebanon, the thread of political recomposition has been broken and this causes us bitterness".

The Italian official then went on to say that perhaps President Amin al-Jumayyil failed to have the courage to make "the necessary overtures at the right moment". But the Multinational Force found itself before "forces of destabilization and terrorism which no military chief of staff can exorcize".

Spadolini said the pullout of Italian troops "does not contradict our commitments with the other nations in the Multinational Force. Italy based its decision on legitimate military movements about which I do not want to express criticism. But the redeployment of the British troops and of the majority of American troops does not permit us to leave the Italian contingent on and (?on)."

Soviet Diplomats Reportedly Evacuated to Damascus
NC161714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in West Beirut today evacuated a large number of its diplomats and their families to Damascus through the southern suburb. They were accompanied by Lebanese Communist Party gunmen.

National Salvation Front To Meet 'Shortly'
GF170602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 16 Feb (WAKH) — A responsible source at the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has said that a meeting of the National Salvation Front will be held shortly to discuss the current situation in Lebanon in view of the recent developments. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus, the source said a special PSP envoy left today for Tripoli, northern Lebanon, to meet with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Karami Comments on Current Situation 16 Feb
NC161540 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Statement by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami on 16 February — recorded]

[Text] Anyone following up the fastbreaking developments on the ground will notice that there is something new and significant daily, particularly on the military level. There is no commitment on the political level to deal with the situation in a way that would end the present tension and deterioration. The political move should have preceded all developments in order not to further aggravate the situation. Therefore, certain people ask: Why aren't quick solutions being adopted to avoid rendering useless any stands or decisions that might be taken? Government officials have stated through their media that a historical decision will be announced within 24 hours. Today we hear them and their sources expressing surprise over such statements and denying that such a decision will be made. If anything, this indicates confusion and an inability to take appropriate action to tackle the situation. The citizen is puzzled now, not certain of what the future holds for him. We say frankly: You reap what you sow, meaning that what is now observable is the result of the actions and practices we had often warned against. The result of this current state of affairs is the collapse of the authority, state, and institutions, and foremost among them the Army. We demanded that the Army stay out of the internal conflicts to safeguard it and its role. We also said that we would not be in our present situation if this institution's policies and laws were drawn up on the bases and principles that we have often declared.

The regime has not been able to impose the authority of the state and law on everyone. On the contrary, some have imposed themselves, their ambitions, and [word indistinct]. We now see them (?sinking) in this whirlpool, having thus far failed a way to emerge from it.

LE MONDE Cites Junblatt on Al-Jumayyil
PM161653 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Feb 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Walid Junblatt Describes Mitterrand's Statement on French Television Channel 1 as 'Positive'"]

[Text] For the first time since last September's Ash-Shuf war, two Lebanese Air Force Hawker Hunter aircraft bombed Druze positions in the Lebanese mountains southeast of Beirut Tuesday, 14 February. According to a Lebanese Army spokesman, those raids were intended to support ground troops in the Qabr Shmun region near Alayh who were being attacked by antigovernment forces. In the capital itself sporadic fighting was reported during the night along the "green line" separating the Christian and Muslim sectors.

In an interview aired Monday on French Television Channel 2, President al-Jumayyil again ruled out any possibility of resignation and expressed the hope for a "fairly rapid solution" to the "violent conflict" which is tearing Lebanon apart. In an interview Monday with Radio France Internationale, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt for his part rejected

the head of state's proposals for reform. In addition, he described as "positive" the statement President Mitterrand made Sunday on French television, expressing the view that it "reflects much greater understanding of the Lebanese problems."

While not turning President al-Jumayyil's resignation into a "personal affair," Junblatt stated that the Lebanese president must be "tried for the crimes he has committed against the Lebanese people." He said Al-Jumayyil had adopted the proposals which he and the Amal Movement had put forward last November in Geneva during the first phase of the National Reconciliation Conference. "He (President al-Jumayyil — *LE MONDE* editor's note) is stealing our ideas just as he is stealing the country, that's all there is to it," he said, adding: "It is too late. The massacres in Beirut and the mountains cannot be glossed over by putting forward proposals."

No Further Attempt to "Save" Al-Jumayyil

Junblatt accused President al-Jumayyil of "playing for time, trying to regain a degree of credibility in the eyes of certain sections of international opinion with a view to resuming his hegemonist Phalangist plan."

Questioned on France's attitude, Junblatt stated: "We ask France to carefully judge the situation on the spot and not become immediately involved with anyone. That France should be the friend of the Lebanese irrespective of their many different religions is one thing, but that France, or, let us say, a certain French official should attempt to save Amin al-Jumayyil is quite a different matter. That is what I fear. But I believe with his statement (President — *LE MONDE* editor's note) Mitterrand put an end to that attempt to save him." Junblatt said that "If the conditions of the Multinational Force change, if it is withdrawn and replaced by an international force, then a limited French contingent might be accepted."

Junblatt: Al-Jumayyil Resignation 'Imperative'

NC162012 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt emphasized that it is imperative for Amin al-Jumayyil to resign for the sake of the Lebanese people, and because he has perpetrated criminal acts against the people and homeland — from the mountain to [Beirut's southern] suburb.

Junblatt said: Therefore, abrogating the 17 May agreement does not absolve the shah of B'abda. It is also inevitable that he will be put on trial. Junblatt added: Our rejection of Amin al-Jumayyil does not signify our rejection of the Christians. There is absolutely no objection to a Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Catholic, or Armenian president. However, we do not accept a Phalangist president.

In concluding his statement, and out of his appreciation for the combatants' sacrifices and ardent fervor, the PSP leader saluted the fighters who in a short period of time destroyed the Phalangist army's forces in the Western ash-Shahhar area and achieved the national victory by liberating Al-Mishrif, Ad-Damur, and the Khaldah triangle.

VOAL Reports Birri-Qulaylat Meeting

NC170910 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0830 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A telephone contact was made among Amal Movement leader Brother Nabih Birri; Anwar Fatayri, commissioner of the Progressive Socialist Party's Popular Mobilization; and Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun. They discussed the current situation and the issue of bringing about stability for the citizens. They affirmed the importance of fortifying public establishments and the need for official security forces to guard them to prevent their exploitation by certain gunmen.

Shi'ite Council Issues 2-Point Statement 16 Feb

NC170804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Statement issued by Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council on 16 February]

[Text] The Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council held a meeting chaired by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the council, to review the security and political developments in general within the framework of its open session. The council focused its discussion on security, daily life, and supply conditions in Beirut and its southern suburb — and particularly the difficult living conditions of the citizens as well as the situation from which the south is suffering.

The council was briefed on the social and development activities carried out by the council's Social and Health Services Committee, and praised its efforts.

The council reaffirmed the need to implement the steps outlined in the statement issued 8 February by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic, and Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council. The council calls on all parties to exert further efforts to complete the steps in this respect.

In this context and in view of the tragedy that befell the southern suburb which led to the destruction of dwellings, health, social, economic establishments, and other institutions, as well as to the dispersal of tens of thousands of the suburb's citizens rendered homeless, the council decided to establish a special committee to survey the damage and specify the means for the suburb's reconstruction. To achieve this goal, the council urgently demands that Beirut's southern suburb must be declared a stricken area requiring local and international aid, particularly from the appropriate international organizations.

After reviewing the recent Israeli statements, which clearly expose its plan to maintain its occupation of the south and annexing it, and after reviewing the current talks in international circles for the deployment of UN forces in place of the Multinational Force, the council demands that:

1. The draft resolution presented to the UN Security Council must note the implementation of Resolutions 425, 508, and 509

calling for the termination of the Israeli occupation up to the internationally recognized border and for the deployment of the UN Emergency Forces throughout southern Lebanon.

2. The proposed UN forces to replace the Multinational Force must not be forces that would perpetuate a type of partition which the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council absolutely rejects. However, the presence and task of the proposed forces must be a factor for unity among Lebanese areas.

Palestinian Dissidents Infiltrate Beirut

NC170558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has reported that two Palestinian units of Palestinian dissident Abu Musa's group, under the command of Mustafa al-Husayn and Diblan Hamiyah, arrived in the southern suburb and West Beirut via Ba'labakk yesterday. Our correspondent has also monitored that three Palestinian platoons have arrived in Shimlan and 'Aytat [mountain areas] via Al-Hirmil.

Continuing Reportage on Security Situation

Beirut Security Update

NC170710 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] According to the latest security reports, bursts of machine gun fire and some explosions were heard until 0645 this morning along the line from the At-Tayyunah traffic circle to the Science College perimeter, specifically in the As'ad al-As'ad, Al-Matahin, and Mar Mikha'il Church areas. These clashes began last night.

Sporadic sniper fire was reported at dawn today in the commercial and Sodeco areas of Beirut, but no shells landed on areas far away from the traditional axes.

Tension continued in the mountain where intermittent clashes took place with heavy machine guns and mortar fire between 'Aytat and Suq al-Gharb and between Dahr al-Wahsh and Duhur 'Alayh, while U.S. and Israeli warplanes flew over the area until midnight.

Sporadic clashes occurred on the new axes along the Al-Kharrub region coastal line yesterday afternoon and this morning, during which machine guns and artillery were used. These clashes were concentrated in the Mishrif, Nahr ad-Damur, Ad-Dibbiyah, and As-Sa'diyat areas. Four persons were wounded by Phalangist sniper fire on Ad-Damur Road. Clashes broke out in the Al-Kharrub region with machine guns and mortar fire. Barja, Al-Mughayriyah, and Al-Wardinyah came under artillery fire last night while Darayya, Al-Wardaniyah, and Hasrut Hills were hit by artillery fire from 'Ayn al-Hawr, Ar-Rumaylah, and Wadi az-Zayn.

Military sources in the Progressive Socialist Party said the As-Sa'diyat, Ad-Dibbiyah, and 'Ayn al-Hawr areas are regarded as having fallen militarily following the capture of Ad-Damur and Al-Mishrif.

An armored Israeli force yesterday entered As-Sa'diyat where it stationed itself for some time before returning to its post on the Al-Awwali Bridge.

Beirut Areas Receive Sniper Fire

NC170855 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0830 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The Ra's An-Nab', Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and Bisharah al-Khuri areas in Beirut have been coming under sporadic sniper fire since this morning from the tall buildings in the Sodeco and An-Nasirah areas.

In the [Beirut] suburb, some sniper fire was reported in the Mar Mikha'il, Al-Matahin, Sfayr, and Dar al-Kitab areas, while in the mountain, Baysur and 'Aytat came under heavy machine gun fire from Suq al-Gharb.

In the Al-Kharrub region, Al-Mughayriyah, Barja, and B'asir came under sniper fire from the Phalangist militia positions in Jun, Majdlun, al-Jiyah, and Harat B'asir.

U.S. Reconnaissance Flights

NC170921 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] At 1025, U.S. warplanes overflew the capital and mountain at high and medium altitude on reconnaissance sorties.

U.S. Aircraft Raid Mountain

NC171051 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1049 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] We have just been informed that U.S. warplanes raided the armed positions in 'Aytat and Baysur a short while ago.

'Aytat Shelled

NC171256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Since 1415 'Aytat has been subjected to 120-mm mortar shelling and other artillery and machine gun fire emanating from Al-Wadayah.

Beirut Clashes

NC171405 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] This afternoon clashes with machine guns occurred on the Sfayr-mar Mikha'il axis between the Lebanese Army and gunmen.

A short while ago the Junblattist positions in Ash-Shuwayfat began to direct sniper fire at Kafr Shima and the Science College area.

Italian Paratrooper Commander Wounded 16 Feb

AU161947 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, February 16 — The commander of the Italian "Folgore" paratroopers in Beirut was wounded by a sniper's bullet today, well-informed sources reported. The shooting took place near the "green line" separating Beirut's Christian and Muslim neighborhoods. Col Talarico was shot while he on board a jeep crossing an area where there have been continuous clashes between regular troops and Muslim rebels. The Italian officer was hit in the foot and was evacuated by helicopter.

IDF Raids National Information Office in Sidon

NC161329 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Israeli forces this morning raided the office of the National Agency for Information in Sidon. They scattered office contents after detaining colleagues Muhammad al-Asad and 'Abd al-Hamid Abu Dhahr for some time under false pretexts.

Israelis Ask Al-Jiyah Citizens To Head South

NC170920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] An Israeli patrol this morning crossed the Al-Awwali Bridge toward Al-Jiyah. Using loudspeakers, the patrol called on the citizens to leave the town for Sidon and the south, and to carry their furniture with them. They guaranteed their security until the completion of the evacuation.

Al-Hallusiyah Imam Assassinated 16 Feb

NC170742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A security source indicated a short while ago that upon leaving the house of a citizen in Jibshit at 2230 last night, the imam of Al-Hallusiyah, Shaykh Raghib Harb, and two companions were shot in an ambush. Shaykh Raghib was killed instantly and his companions were seriously wounded.

Southerners Protest Assassination

NC171241 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tension and unrest prevails in the south's towns and villages following the assassination of Shaykh Raghib Harb in front of his house in Jibshit by gunmen yesterday.

The Jibshit inhabitants carried the body of the slain Shaykh and staged a demonstration which reached the neighboring village of (?Harrush) where the occupation forces and their agents fired at them, wounding five persons. The An-Nabatiyah inhabitants declared a general strike today in protest against the assassination of Shaykh Harb.

Observations on Behavior of Beirut Domestic Service

[Editorial Report] Beirut Domestic Service has been monitored continuously since 7 February, when it was reported that the radio had been taken over by Nabih Birri's Amal Movement. Virtually no change in the content and format of programming has been noted. The radio's reportage of Lebanese military and political developments is balanced, possibly even more balanced than when the radio was under complete government control.

Battle accounts are now reported in general terms, usually specifying only the areas where fighting is occurring. The radio has stopped broadcasting reports on the presence or appearance of armed groups in various parts of Beirut.

Activities and remarks by competing factions are broadly reported. The radio continues to refer to President al-Jumayyil and his Cabinet by their official titles and broadcasts reportage on Foreign Minister Salim's and Prime Minister al-Wazzan's diplomatic moves, but also provides reportage on the activities and pronouncements of opposition leaders Birri, Junblatt, and Franjiyah.

Beirut Domestic Service's publicity of Al-Jumayyil's activities has slackened recently along with reportage on his activities by the pro-Phalangist Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

As of 17 February, Beirut Radio continues to observe normal programming, broadcasting feature programs, cultural talks, popular music, newscasts, and occasional news flashes.

Lebanese Situation, New Peace Plan Viewed

Syrian U.S.Envoy Cited

JN161624 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. television network NBC, the Syrian ambassador in Washington said that a plan to restore political stability and peace to Lebanon is about to be completed thanks to the Saudi efforts. He said that the plan does not contain anything that threatens Israel's security. He called on the United States to encourage Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon soon.

Damascus Cites Reagan

JN162154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Washington — AFP says that President Reagan has practically agreed to Amin al-Jumayyil's cancellation of the agreement he signed with the Israelis on 17 May 1983 as a result of U.S. mediation. Reagan claimed in a meeting with a group of journalists that the United States is not a party to the agreement and therefore cannot take a position one way or the other concerning canceling or not canceling the agreement. AFP quotes Reagan as saying that his administration will not change its attitude toward Amin al-Jumayyil if he decides to cancel the agreement with Israel.

In occupied Palestine, enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that if Al-Jumayyil cancels the agreement, his government will make unilateral security arrangements to guarantee what he terms calm on Israel's northern border. Shamir claimed that the cancellation of the agreement will be a blow to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Official U.S. Source Cited

JN170636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Washington — An official U.S. source last night stressed that President Amin al-Jumayyil has agreed to cancel the 17 May agreement concluded between the Lebanese regime and Israel after agreeing to the Saudi plan, which stipulates in one of its articles the cancellation of this agreement. AFP says Al-Jumayyil's approval of this cancellation came at a time when the Phalangist militias had abandoned their positions to the Lebanese nationalist forces which oppose his regime, and at a time when this regime had lost its authority in all areas except eastern Beirut. Political observers emphasized that these Lebanese developments prove the failure of the efforts exerted by U.S. diplomacy to oppose the Syrian stand on Lebanon.

Enemy war minister Moshe Arens reiterated his entity's intention to continue its occupation of southern Lebanon under the pretext of what he termed guaranteeing security and tranquillity in this region. The enemy radio said Arens made this statement during his visit to Jazzin in the occupied southern Lebanon yesterday.

Lessons of Lebanon Noted

JN161743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the lessons of Lebanon are successive and many, but the tools the United States and Israel are using in Lebanon have not yet learned from them. It is as if they are still dreaming about an Israeli or U.S. antidote when the forces of evil can no longer fight righteousness and those who defend it.

In Lebanon and on its soil, there are a number of facts that the Zionized elements have tried to hide. They have denied the Lebanese their Arab identity; they thought that the Israeli ally would be able to bury these facts, while Zionist leaders admit that the death pursuing their soldiers on Lebanese soil stresses Lebanon's insistence on asserting its Arabism through resistance. This resistance disturbs the the occupation forces' sleep on every inch of soil in the south.

If Israel does not hide the fact that Lebanon is the swamp in which it is sinking, and if the United States also admits that the decision on Lebanon is no longer in its hands or in the hands of its allies in the region, how can those who have tried to Zionize Lebanon derive their strength from those who admit their defeat as well as the failure of their policy and military pressure?

The United States bet on making the Shultz agreement a continuation of Camp David and of the capitulation process that the Egyptian regime has tried to spread in the Arab nation. Israel bet that its war in Lebanon would be the final blow for the next 50 years in destroying Arab confrontation of its aggression and expansionism, as the terrorist Menahem Begin claimed. Both bests failed, because those who tried to make Lebanon an Israeli protectorate and a forward position for the NATO forces could not stand up to the stronger will of the Lebanese people. They also failed because Syria, which did not and will not concede Arab rights, decided that none of the decisions in the region will be in any hands other than Arab hands, which are the custodians of pan-Arab interests.

Moreover the Arab sides that are concerned about the success of U.S. plans and designs have found a factor of strength both in the occupation of Lebanon and in the U.S. Marines' protection of these defeatists and capitulationists. Thus, the conspiratoral steps these sides are taking have accelerated, confirming Begin's remarks and claims. While the United States is no longer able to carry out the requirements of its policy in Lebanon, it is noticeable that the sides in the U.S. orbit are foremost among those calling for the U.S. Marines to stay in Lebanon. They consider the Marines' withdrawal a catastrophe.

Those who have interests in the Camp David accords have lost their senses when faced with the victories of the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces. The Americanized Arabs' objectives were revealed at this point. Another facl revealed was their weakness when faced with the tide of pan-Arab masses that will spread out to sweep over all those who have plotted against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab rights.

Syria has often warned those who are slack through their silence, and those agents of the United States in the official Arab ranks, that the masses will not forgive those who disregard the pan-Arab destiny. They thought that Syria was using this warning to plead with them or that it did not see their future plans, as they predicted. What was the result? Those who sought protection from Israel and its occupation have fallen, and those who sought protection from U.S. strength considered the withdrawal of the Marines a catastrophe. However those who stood by righteousness and by the masses have become the owners and makers of the decision.

The Lebanese Lesson is not only a lesson for those who betrayed Lebanon. It is also a lesson for those who continued to betray Arab rights and took the U.S. as their eternal ally and the Israeli occupation of Arab soil as a permit to coerce the masses.

Latest Developments Viewed

JN152220 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Unattributed analysis]

[Text] In spite of the U.S. shelling of the nationalist positions yesterday, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] fighters and the Amal Movement managed to control all parts of Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain except for the Suq al-Gharb area, which controls the routes leading to B'abda. Thus, a significant development has taken place on the military level in the areas of Beirut, its southern suburb, and the mountain area.

Control over the Khaldah area and the roads leading to the mountain means that the attempts by the Phalangist army and militias to besiege and isolate the nationalist areas of Beirut have failed. This also means that the so-called Lebanese Army failed to fulfill the mission assigned to it by the ruling regime in Lebanon —namely, controlling the Lebanese territory and exploiting this control in order to serve the U.S. design and the Phalangist Party's objectives of making Lebanon into a sectarian entity similar to the Zionist entity. Furthermore, the aforementioned development means that the Lebanese regime's policy has reached a deadlock, despite the continued U.S. military aid and promises stressing that the U.S. Administration has a solution to Lebanon's problems and that this solution needs to be implemented.

Here lies the trap into which the ruling regime in Lebanon and the U.S. Administration have fallen. The Lebanese regime has failed in its wagering on the United States and the U.S. solutions. The U.S. President has also failed in his wagering on the situation in Lebanon, believing that Lebanon would become a card with which he would win the coming elections campaign. In spite of the big failure of the U.S. policy in Lebanon, the White House has announced that the U.S. role in the Lebanese arena is still significant and that the presence of U.S. forces there is still an integral part of the U.S. efforts to expel the foreign forces from Lebanon. This is what the White House claimed in its report to the Congress on the Marines' presence in the framework of the multinational force in Lebanon.

If we consider the fact that the UN Security Council began a special meeting tonight, on a French request, to discuss the possibility of replacing the multinational force with a UN force and that the UK Foreign Secretary has completed the necessary suggestions for this issue, we become certain that President Reagan's message to Congress and his confirmation that his administration will continue its diplomatic efforts in Lebanon constitute a frank admission that his military policy in Lebanon has failed. This also reflects the U.S. intentions to withdraw the Marines from Lebanon, particularly after the withdrawal of the British contingent and the Italian government's desire to withdraw the Italian contingent within the next few hours.

President al-Asad Receives FRG's Strauss

JN161855 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] At 1900 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Franz Josef Strauss, the FRG's prime minister of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union which is represented in the present coalition Federal Government. The discussion dealt with the Middle East situation and current world issues.

Defense Minister Receives Strauss

JN162157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and defense minister, received in his office at noon today Franz Josef Straus, the FRG's prime minister of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union which is represented in the present coalition federal government, and the members of his delegation. The discussion during this meeting dealt with relations between the two countries.

Strauss Departs Damascus

LD162217 Hamburg DPA in German 2103 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 16 Feb (DPA) — The Bavarian premier, Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU), ended his visit to Syria tonight with a 2 and 1/2 hour talk with President Hafiz al-Asad. Strauss left Damascus by air for Munich. He made no statement at the airport.

TISHRIN on Syrian-Soviet Relations After Andropov

PM160853 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 Feb 84 p 8

[Mustafa al-Faqir article: "After Andropov's Departure"]

[Text] With the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov the Arab liberation movement, headed by Syria, has lost a great friend and a staunch and loyal struggler who shrewdly perceived the extent of danger the U.S.-Zionist alliance posed to peace and security in the Arab area and in the world. In his condolences message to the Soviet leadership President Hafiz al-Asad expressed the sentiments of the Arab peoples and broad masses in the Arab

homeland who appreciated the stands of the departed Soviet leader in support of the Arabs' legitimate struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their aggressive plans. It will no doubt go down in the annals of history that President Andropov strongly contributed to supporting the Arab militant stand, particularly the Syrian stand which today is confronting the most ferocious offensive which the United States and Israel are today waging on the Lebanese and Palestinian fronts.

Just as imperialism did not forgive President Hafiz al-Asad his firm stands against the aggressive U.S.-Israeli interference in Lebanon's affairs and the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian problem, it also did not forgive the Soviet Union under the departed leader its escalation of the struggle against these criminal plans and great support for the national and progressive Arab struggle. President Reagan himself justified the savage bombing of Lebanese towns and villages as an answer to the Syrian-Soviet axis.

It is natural that imperialism and Zionism should exploit the conditions resulting from the Soviet president's death to step up their military pressure on Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces which are fighting the battle of Arab destiny. Such an attitude is shortsighted — and imperialism has always been shortsighted — beacuse Syrian-Soviet relations are not transitional but rather militant relations. They express the common stands, principles, and views vis-a-vis the nature of imperialist aggression and the Zionist Israeli plans. These relations ahve constantly been developing and growing in quantity and quality. And just as they flourished and strengthened under the leadership of the departed leader Andropov, they will witness further consolidation, development, and growth in depth under the new Soviet leadership for the simple reason that Syria today is standing in the front line and resisting the fleets of the United States which is planning to turn Lebanon into a springboard against the Arab liberation movement, and the Arab-Zionist conflict, and include the Arab area together with Israel in a "strategic consensus" aimed against the Soviet Union, the socialist bloc, and the liberation movement in Arab Asia and the African Continent.

Syria, under struggler Al-Asad's leadership, has been able to promote Arab struggle to a stage of maturity, real confrontation, and effective deterrence. Syria would not have been able to assume this serious position in the Arab and international arenas if it did not have a strong army equipped with powerful arms, and if it did not absorb modern technology and sophisticated weapons. To be added to all this is a clear and all-encompassing strategic view of the nature of conflict in the area and its vital requirements, most important of which is the achievement of a strategic balance which was upset with Egypt's departure from the battle and was further upset with Iraq's departure from the battle and with the United States openly marshalling its agents and clients against the Arab cause.

From this standpoint the Syrian struggle constitutes the epitome of national struggle; it is the protective barrier of all the world liberation movements that are fighting one and the same battle against the imperialist enemy. It was from this premise that in his condolences message to the Soviet leadership President al-Asad stressed that "cooperation and friendly relations between Syria and the Soviet Union which Comrade Andropov supported, will develop, strengthen, and become deeper in the future in the interest of the two countries and peoples and the common struggle in order to curb the advocates of war, curb the aggressors, achieve just peace, and ensure the freedoms of peoples and their right to progress, security, and peace."

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT On Syrian-USSR Relations

PM161110 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Feb 84 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT "News Analysis": "Why Did Al-Asad Divulge a Secret in Andropov Condolence Message?"]

[Text] Damascus — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad confirmed what was long a subject of speculation when he revealed the secret visits he had made to Moscow and the meetings he had had with the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andvopov. In the official condolence message he sent to the Kremlin on the death of Andropov, he revealed, contrary to his custom, an official secret by talking about the meetings he had had with the late leader, something which observers regarded as a sign of President al-Asad's increasing confidence in his relations with the Soviet Union.

But some U.S. analysts do not believe that Damascus' relations with Moscow are as close as the U.S. and Israeli Governments seem to imply, in as much as Syrian policy in Lebanon was often a bone of contention with Moscow because Lebanon represents a clash of interests. While Moscow sees Syria as its ally in the area, the Kremlin recognizes at the same time that Lebanon is an area of legitimate interest to the other superpower, the United States.

But President al-Asad's great confidence in his relations with the Soviet Union is, in the view of observers, due to new factors in the Lebanese arena, most important of which is that the failure and confusion of U.S. policy in Lebanon has become the crucible for the fusion of Syrian-Soviet interests after being the source of dispute between the two countries.

Well informed Syrian sources confirm that President al-Asad paid two secret visit during Andropov's rule, which lasted only 15 months. The most recent indication of the new unity of interests between Damascus and Moscow was the announcement made by the Kremlin shortly before Andropov's death that Politburo member Geydar Aliyev will pay a visit to Damascus. (The visit was postponed because of Andropov's death.)

In this regard U.S. analysts point out that Damascus is convinced that the U.S. failure in Lebanon has provided the first real opportunity in the past 10 years to enable Moscow to break theU.S. monopoly of the political situation in the Middle East.

Khaddam Receives Iranian Commerce Minister

JN161353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received at 1000 this morning Hasan Abedi-Jafari, minister of commerce in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy of foreign trade, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. Talks during the meeting centered on the current political situation in the region and relations between the two friendly countries.

Shamir Repeats Warning Against Accord Abrogation
TA161755 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Marcelle Sagiv, in the prime minister's office; date not given — videotaped in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Excerpt] [Sagiv] Since time is running short, let us move on to the burning issues of the day: For several days now everyone has been anticipating a dramatic move by the Lebanese president, namely the abrogation of the accord with Israel. Mr Prime Minister, you know that Syria has been exerting pressure in this direction for a long time, in fact ever since the accord was first signed. So what really is the significance of its abrogation, when in actual fact it has been frozen?

[Shamir] It has a tremendous significance. This agreement has political importance not only in respect to our relations with Lebanon — in which it also has significance, but rather historical significance, I would say. Furthermore, the accord expresses the independent, sovereign [last word in English] desire of the Lebanese people. The moment it is revoked, this would mean the end of Lebanon's independence. After all, the president and parliament decided on the accord.

[Sagiv] But it has not yet ratified it.

[Shamir] It has decided on it and ratified it. Only the ceremony of the exchange of documents has not yet taken place. Yet parliament, by a very large majority — with I believe the opposition of but a few men — decided on it. Anf if this is revoked by a Lebanese institution or the Lebanese president under pressure by an extremist and hostile country, this will be a terrible blow first to Lebanese sovereignty, and second to the chances for peace in the region. You must remember that we look to the future and, as we all wish, we want to see the future founded on accords between Israel and its neighbors. If, after they are attained, these agreements are cancelled by pressure by extremist elements, what chances remain for peace between us at all? It merely serves to push one toward despair!

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, ever since the beginning of the war — the Peace for Galilee campaign — Israel has repeatedly emphasized that its goal is the removal of the terrorists and the destruction of their infrastructure in Lebanon. How can it be that today we can find terrorist units 5 km away from IDF units in Sidon?

[Shamir] First of all, I hope that this is a passing phenomenon. Besides, 5 km from the IDF units is very far away from the border. We have removed the terrorists from the border, and it is now a completely different situation. We are currently present in Lebanon — certainly operating inside Lebanon — in order to guarantee that no terrorist forces that would endanger the peace of the Galilee inhabitants are found near the border. This is the objective of all our activity in Lebanon; moreover, we will achieve this goal.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, the defense minister has issued a warning to Walid Junblatt, saying that should he take action against Israel, Israel would regard him as an enemy. Did you discuss with the defense minister the implications that could be gleaned from such a state of affairs on relations with the Druze in Israel?

[Shamir] I hope the Druze sect in Israel fully comprehends the import of the situation and realizes that it is inconceivable that Druze in Lebanon or Syria should fight against Israel. It is inconceivable. If a Druze fights against Israel, he fights against his Druze brethren who are Israeli citizens, and so it would not surprise me to learn that the Druze citizens of Israel — who are loyal citizens — would demand [yidreshu] from people like Junblatt and his colleagues that they beware of embarking on such a road.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, there is no alternative but to address oneself also to the meeting held in the United States among the U.S. President, the Egyptian president, and King Husayn. Upon leaving the meeting, the Egyptian president declared that Israel must withdraw from Lebanon and conduct negotiations with the PLO. I would like to ask you what causes more concern to you: the content of the proclamation or its style?

[Shamir] Both. Naturally, though, mostly the content. Both we and the Egyptians, of course, know our position, which is that the closer Egypt and the PLO grow, the farther away Egypt will grow from peace and Camp David. Interestingly enough, 'Arafat has been giving vent to these thoughts, too. It was he who said so, when he said that his relations with Egypt would tighten the farther away Egypt grows from the Camp David accords. This is where the danger lies, and this worries me.

[Sagiv] How do you face this danger: Do you think today that you in fact were right when you abstained in the vote on the Camp David accords?

[Shamir] The two are separate matters. We have been warning Egypt; we have been talking about this with our friends, and the nations that are friendly with both our countries, so that they influence Egypt against taking this dangerous course. As for my abstention, I have never opposed peace with Egypt. I was only not satisfied with certain clauses in the accord that was signed at the time.

Meets Qiryat Shemona Residents
TA161501 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1451 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The leaders of the ETZBA' [Ezrehey Hatzafon Be'ad 'Arvuyot Bitahon, or Inhabitants of the North Supporting Security Guarantees] group this afternoon came all the way from Qiryat Shemona to the prime minister's office and submitted a petition to him urging no return to the previous situation in the north, that is the situation that preceded the Peace for Galilee operation. The members of the group presented the prime minister with a Katyushah shell that fell approximately 2 years ago in Qiryat Shemona and miraculously did not explode.

Mr Shamir replied to the members of the group by saying that Israel has no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon without achieving the appropriate security arrangements. As for the future role of the UN force, Shamir said it is intended to serve

as a buffer, and it will not be that force that will defend the inhabitants of the north. The report on this meeting was filed by our political correspondent, 'Oz Frankel.

Addresses American Jewish Leaders

TA161829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations is winding up its stay in Israel with a final address by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. We go over to the Knesset now, where the prime minister has just begun speaking:

[Political correspondent David Essing] Prime Minister Shamir has just again warned Lebnaon's President Amin al-Jumayyil not to cancel the agreement with Israel. He told the conference of presidents just a few minutes ago that first and foremost such a decision by the Lebanese president would harm his own country, and the prime minister also made a very strong statement about relations with Egypt. First we hear Prime Minister Shamir talking about the agreement with Lebanon:

[Begin Shamir recording] The unilateral abrogation of the May 17 agreement by President al-Jumayyil would be first and foremost a blow on Lebanon's own sovereignty, to its people and to their chances of freeing themselves from the Syrian grip.

Israel's signature on that document is a fact of history and international law. We will not renounce our signature, nor our readiness to carry out the terms of that agreement bilaterally. In any case, we shall now protect our interests and ensure the security of our northern border in the manner which we deem necessary.

I want to address a warning: that Israel will not tolerate any attempt at reestablishing in Lebanon a terrorist base of operation against Israel, or against Israelis in southern Lebanon.

My friends, we are at peace with Egypt, but the present state of relations with Egypt falls far short of our expectations and is a cause for much concern on our part. The complete expression of peace is normalization of relations, but the Egyptian Government has suspended normalization and maintians what its spokesmen are calling a cold peace with Israel.

The Egyptian media attacks Israel, the Jews, and Judaism constantly. More serious is the recent Egyptian courting of the PLO and the Egyptian attempt at dispensing themselves of the Camp David agreements. Apparently the Egyptian Government has decided to sacrifice its relations with Egypt for the sake of reintegration into the Arab fold. It is a tragic mistake. [end recording]

[Essing] Prime Minister Shamir again called on Jordan to join the peace process, but he also said that Israeli settlements would continue in the territories, and Prime Minister Shamir issued a call to new Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko to let more Jews come to Israel.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interview Reported

TA170916 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Arye Tzimuqi; date and place not given]

[Text] "The abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement will do more harm to Lebanon than to Israel," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview with *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* on the eve of his departure for Brussels.

The prime minister will be participating in the deliberations of the EC Council of Ministers and will hold talks with the foreign ministers of six or seven European countries. The deliberations of the Council of Ministers are scheduled to begin next Monday and the prime minister attaches great importance to his own participation in light of the upcoming agreement about Spain's entry into the EEC.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, the prime minister said that Israel would know how to maintain its security even without the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. In his opinion, the agreement had extended Israeli guarantees to Lebanon and had assured it utmost consideration. We cannot interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs, the prime minister said, as long as the elements active in that arena do not harm us. What worries us is that various elements in Lebanon operate under Syrian orchestration. It is clear that the Syrians will try to steer them against us and therein lies the danger, Shamir noted.

The prime minister also believes that there is no conflict of interest between Israel and the Shi'ites and Druze in Lebanon just as there is no conflict of interest between Israel and other factions in Lebanon.

The *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent points out that Jerusalem would rather wait for the situation in Lebanon to become clearer before deciding on any military and political moves. The general view prevailing in the Cabinet is that the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement would set a politically dangerous precedent but that, on the other hand, it would release Israel of quite a few commitments and restrictions the agreement had imposed on it.

The prime minister also referred to other issues in the interview:

— Mubarak's announcement (making the return of the Egyptian ambassador conditional on the IDF's departure from Lebanon, the solution of the Tabah dispute, and progress in the talks with the Palestinians): Each time, the Egyptians invent new conditions for the return of the ambassador and devise new excuses for the cooling of our relations and their drifting away from the Camp David accords. When the agreement with Lebanon was signed, the Egyptians announced their support and promised the United States that they would return the ambassador immediately after it was signed. They did not keep their promise. Therefore, Mubarak's conditions should be regarded as some sort of rationalization and excuse.

— The pullout of Marines from Beirut (without having consulted with Israel): A special situation existed there. The decision was made abruptly. We were informed about it at least 1 day before it was publicly announced. The presence of the Marines in Beirut had not been carrying any military weight recently. There is no doubt that the Americans have committed some mistakes in the past, but I do not think that one should blame them in this case.

— His relations with Begin: The prime minister disclosed that he occasionally discusses current affairs with the former prime minister.

— The possibility of holding early elections: I am not in favor of holding early elections, certainly not in the near future. At this moment, an election campaign would seriously affect the economy and would preclude the necessary moves to remedy the economic situation. Nevertheless, I do not rule out the possibility of holding elections before the stipulated date. We will have to review this matter in the summer.

— The economic situation: I have never been overly optimistic, not even when the first signs appeared of an improvement in the balance of payments. We have not yet made any progress or improvement in the field of fighting inflation. I hope that as a result of the measures and plans we are carrying out, we will also see positive results on this issue shortly.

— The visit to Brussels: The prime minister explained that he particularly saw fit to attend the deliberations of the Council of Ministers because of the importance of the issue that will be discussed there. This is also an excellent opportunity to hold talks with authoritative representatives of the European countries on economic and political matters. One of the issues that will be raised is recent developments in Lebanon.

HA'ARETZ Interview Reported

TA170940 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Feb 84 p 11

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yo'el Marcus; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] According to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the situation in Lebanon is frightening. That is why he is cautious about determining Israel's line of action in the near future. However, I gathered the impression that the IDF will very soon initiate a move conducive to a significant reduction of the troops and the subsequent reduction of friction with the civilian population, namely, reducing our current control over densely-populated areas, maybe to include Sidon as well. In other words, "to cut the investment" but, at the same time, to ensure that hostile elements do not penetrate the areas which would be vacated.

Although the Cabinet has not yet decided on how and what to do, one should not expect a new edition of the Jordan Rift valley with fences and trenches but rather a line which would give us freedom of action to keep an eye on events. The prime minister does not feel the need to coordinate such a move with the United States, and he indicates that the United States is aware of our intention to reduce our presence.

Mr Shamir is rather laconic when it comes to this issue, just as he is cautious about reports that the United States does not want Israel to withdraw from the eastern sector because Washington still believes that the Israeli presence will eventually drive the Syrians toward entering a dialogue. It is hard not to notice the expression of skepticism on Mr Shamir's face. In any event, the upcoming reduction of our troops and redeployment in Lebanon will not apply to the Syrian front. After all, we do not have a problem with terrorist attacks in that area and our presence there does not call for a large force. Mr Shamir is not angry that the United States informed us about the pullout of the Marines only a short time before it announced this in public. After all, they did not perform any role and were the target for attacks and sniper fire. He may console himself with the fact that the decision in Washington was made abruptly and it is not clear how many officials in Washington knew about it in advance. Our situation is certainly better than that of the British, the Italians, and the French whom the Americans did not even bother to inform beforehand.

Mr Shamir is very firm on another issue. It is very important that the agreement with Lebanon should not be abrogated. To my argument that the agreement is worthless anyway, Shamir replies: "It would be a dangerous precedent to the peace process if an agreement signed with Israel were to be abrogated under the pressure of other countries." Even if Al-Jumayyil abrogates the agreement, there are many elements in Lebanon who do not want to be cut off from Israel and remain alone with Syria. Even Sulayman Franjiyah [former Lebanese president] subscribes to this opinion.

Arens Tours Christian, Druze Villages in S. Lebanon

TA162016 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2010 GMT 16 Feb 84

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 16 Feb (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens today toured southern Lebanon and visited the Druze villages of Rashayyah, Hasbayya, and the Christian village of Jazzin.

In the course of his tour, the defense minister held talks with military personnel and local inhabitants and also conversed with Sharbil Barakat, who leads the military units in southern Lebanon and who has replaced Major Sa'd Haddad.

While he was touring Lebanon, the defense minister accidentally ran into (Anise) al-Jumayyil, the sister of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

The defense minister was accompanied by the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon Mr Uri Lubrani and the director general of the Defense Ministry Major General Menahem Meron, reserves.

More on Arens Tour

TA170618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says Israeli troops will remain in southern Lebanon until the Beirut government can control the area and ensure the security of northern Israel. Arens was speaking during a 4-hour visit yesterday to the mainly Christian town of Jazzin in south Lebanon. Speaking in Arabic to a gathering of local Christian leaders, he said Israeli and Lebanese Christians share a joint destiny, and Arens calls for local help in maintaining security in the area.

Foreign Ministry's Kimche Visits Singapore

TA140726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche completed a four-day visit to Singapore yesterday as part of a tour of the Far East. Kimche met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, and other ministers and officials in the highest-level contact between the two countries in five years.

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem said that Kimche and his hosts discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral matters.

Kimche also brought up the matter of Singapore's voting pattern in international forums regarding the Middle East, the sources said.

Lee reportedly recalled the aid Israel had extended his country during its first years of independence, at a time when appeals for aid to other nations went unanswered.

During his meeting with the foreign minister, Kimche stressed Israel's interest in promoting moderation among non-aligned countries.

A meeting of Israeli ambassadors in Asia and Oceania was held at the same time in Singapore, for the first time in many years. The development of Israel's relations with these countries was discussed.

The meeting was part of the Foreign Ministry's efforts to intensify Israel's contacts with developing countries and to strengthen its position among those countries.

David Kimche: New Lebanon Invasion Possible

TA170927 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0910 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry David Kimche said in Tokyo that if Israel deems it necessary to protect the security of its citizens by invading Lebanon it would consider such an invasion, similar to the one it undertook in 1982. Kimche was answering a question directed to him at the foreign reporters club in Japan.

Source Comments on Saudi Initiative in Lebanon

TA170907 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Shefi Gabay, 'Oded Granot, Ya'aqov Erez and Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpts] Israel will reject outright the Saudi initiative for a settlement in Lebanon and any other alternative proposal which calls for the cancellation of the 17 May Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Even if President al-Jumayyil abrogates the agreement, Israel will not. This was stated to *MA'ARIV* yesterday by a senior political source in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. Surprise was expressed in the prime minister's office yesterday about President Reagan's remarks that the United States is not a party to the agreement and cannot influence its fate. A senior political source in Jerusalem noted that the United States was a party to the agreement by virtue of signing it and it is inconceivable that Washington would give legitimization to Al-Jumayyil's cancelling the agreement.

U.S., Israelis See 'Slight' Chance for Saudi Plan

TA170535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Israeli and U.S. officials in Washington assess that the chances of implementing the Saudi plan — which includes a clause for the annulment of the agreement with Israel — are slight, and the real situation would be a de facto partition of Lebanon. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that in the talks there administration officials said they understood Israel's stand against the annulment of the plan, but that Syria is using it as an excuse not to withdraw. After the annulment of the plan the U.S. argument that Syria does not intend to withdraw from Lebanon will be proven.

MA'ARIV on U.S. Attitude to Lebanese Agreement

TA150942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that if the United States agrees to amend or cancel the agreement with Lebanon, both its credibility as well as its ability to mediate agreements in the region will be affected. If this agreement, which came into being with Washington's active participation, is not considered by it to be final and binding, then no other agreements can be deemed immune to pressure. Israel's waiving of the agreement will not rescue President al-Jumayyil. It is not our job to help the Americans rescue him.

Lubrani on Recent Developments in Lebanon

TA161217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked the defense minister's senior aide in southern Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, whether the return of PLO terrorists to Ad-Damur and the reports that President

al-Jumayyil might abrogate the agreement with Israel spells the end of the Operation Peace for Galilee:

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] This is very difficult to say; it's not the end certainly. We are still in Lebanon and we're going to stay in Lebanon for another indefinite period. I can't say how long and I can't say where we are going to end up in the end, but basically we are still there and we have the influence of our presence.

[Ben-'Ami] What about Israel's influence, its association now with the Druze and with the Shi'ites? How do you see this?

[Lubrani] Well, we would like to have contacts both with the Shi'ites and with the Druze: We are having them. This is not one-way traffic, it's a dual traffic affair and we are having many disappointments but, at the same time, a lot of successes.

[Ben-'Ami] Is the Druze takeover of the road south of Beirut, the cut-off of the road to southern Lebanon, and the fact that PLO terrorists are being seen now in the areas north of the Al-Awwali — is this a fallback of Israel's contacts with the Druze, of the Druze promise to keep the terrorists out of the area?

[Lubrani] They have never promised anything of the sort, this is a myth. We had nothing to say about what's going to happen on the coastal road. Our arrangements were strictly confined to the Ash-Shuf.

[Ben-'Ami] What about in southern Lebanon itself? Do you see any real possibility of Israel forming some sort of local militia with the Shi'ites and with the rest of the population?

[Lubrani] If I hadn't seen any possibility I would say so, I wouldn't hide it and I would recommend to leave it forthwith.

[Ben-'Ami] It's not a lost cause then?

[Lubrani] No, it's not.

[Ben-'Ami] And Israel's final withdrawal across the border?

[Lubrani] Well, I don't believe in it. I don't believe this is a solution at all under the present circumstances.

[Ben-'Ami] Israeli soldiers will have to stay in southern Lebanon?

[Lubrani] For a period, yes. [End recording]

Sources View Fighting in Beirut, Redeployment

TA161945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Security sources have told our military correspondent that Israel has no intention of intervening in events in the Beirut area, but it will make it very clear to the sides involved in the fighting that it takes a grave view of terrorist intervention in the fighting that has occurred over the past few days. The view that the IDF will be forced to remain in southern Lebanon for a long period of time is gaining prominence in the Cabinet. In the last few days, coalition ministers and MK's have said that the IDF should deploy south of the Al-Awwali on a smaller scale of units.

IDF Crosses Al-Awwali, Reaches Ad-Damur

TA161811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] An IDF patrol today crossed the Al-Awwali bridge and moved north toward the coastal road as far as the outskirts of Ad-Damur. The patrol did not encounter any Druze or terrorist forces. Is the IDF signaling anything, why, and to whom? Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports about developments in Ad-Damur and the Beirut area:

[Begin recording] Israel is concerned about the move of the Druze and the terrorists toward the coastal road. This move contradicts an understanding reached between the IDF and Druze leaders. In any event, the Lebanese Army is gradually being beaten back. The Druze seized the [opportunity of the] escape of the last soldiers of the 4th Brigade — the brigade that was stuck in Ad-Damur — and entered the city. They took over Ad-Damur and Na'mah and they are now controlling the area between the Khaldah crossroads in the north down to Al-Khiyam on the Ad-Damur River. Only the 8th Brigade remains of the Lebanese Army, which includes mostly Christian soldiers. This brigade is stationed at Suq al-Gharb and defends the road going from the mountain range to B'abda and the Presidential Palace — this is the core of the Muslim quarters.

Amin al-Jumayyil's moment of truth is getting closer today. The soldiers of the reinforced 8th Brigade are the only force separating him and the Druze and terrorists. The IDF patrol which crossed the Al-Awwali River today and reached as far as the mouth of the Ad-Damur River was designed to take a close-up view of events and prevent terrorists from reaching the area. The patrol included armored personnel carriers and tanks, and the soldiers heard the sounds of gunfire from the direction of Ad-Damur. They did not encounter any combat troops, either Druze or terrorist. [end recording]

'Israeli's' Meeting With Druze, Christians Reported

TA171311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The Christian radio stations in Beirut have reported that an Israeli this morning met with the Druze and Christian leaders near Haruf, which is not far from the Al-Awwali River, in an attempt to prevent them from fighting against each other. The identity of the Israeli figure was not provided.

The radio stations also reported that an Israeli patrol this morning crossed the Al-Awwali and reached the Ad-Damur area. The national radio station in Beirut has reported that the patrol reached the coastal town of Al-Jiyah, and the soldiers called the local inhabitants — on loudspeakers — to evacuate the town and go south, where they would receive aid from the IDF. Israeli military sources have denied this report totally, and said that no such patrol took place at all.

IDF Actions Against Lebanese 4th Brigade Denied

TA171318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The spokesman for the Israeli representation in Beirut this afternoon issued a firm denial of reports published this morning in the Beirut French-Language newspaper *L'ORIENT LE JOUR*, charging the IDF with having taken action against the 4th Brigade, defeated last week in fighting against the Druze. The reports said that the IDF jammed the brigade's communications system and commanded its units — by radio telephone — to withdraw from the (Shakhar) District. The newspaper also alleged that the ship that removed the brigade's troops by sea was intercepted by an Israeli Navy ship.

The spokesman for the Israeli representation in Beirut said that those who reported this cheap lie on jamming the Lebanese Army's communications system apparently want to justify what happened to the 4th Brigade, but is in fact harming the Lebanese Army's image and morale.

As for the ship story, the spokesman said that the evacuation of the brigade by sea was not coordinated with the IDF ahead of time, which is why the ship was stopped for a few minutes for inspection, and was subsequently permitted to continue to Juniyah.

Flow of Refugees Toward Southern Lebanon Continues

TA161220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] By noon, 3,000 refugees from the Beirut area had crossed the Al-Awwali River bridges on their way to relatives in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that most of them were Christian. Thus the number of people who have fled from the fighting area has reached 14,000. Most of them have found shelter in the homes of relatives in Sidon, Jazzin, and Tyre, and those who have not found a solution are being helped by IDF personnel. They have put several hundred refugees in public buildings in Sidon and supplied them with blankets and dozens of tons of food. The United Nations is also helping with the aid, and a ship carrying supplies and medical equipment is due to arrive.

Refugee Total About 16,000

TA171035 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Some 1,500 refugees, most of them Christians, arrived today in southern Lebanon. The overall number of refugees is about 16,000. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the IDF aid unit officers continue to aid the refugees, and they receive food, mattresses and blankets. Many refugees turn to their relatives, but those needing aid receive temporary shelter in public buildings around Sidon. However, our correspondent notes that most of them are defined by IDF people as Mercedes refugees. Representatives of UNWRA and the International Red Cross today worked at the Al-Awwali bridges and in Sidon and expressedappreciation to the IDF officers for their help.

UNIFIL To Dispatch Rescue Unit to Beirut

TA161541 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 16 Feb (ITIM) — UNIFIL is preparing to dispatch a rescue unit to Beirut. The commander of the UN forces in Lebanon, General Callaghan, conferred this morning with his officers from the various sectors in the south, and they discussed this eventuality.

ITIM correspondent Shlomo Hadad has learned that at issue is the proposal to station 1,500 troops in Beirut, of whom the first will arrive following a 72-hour notification, the rest to follow several days later. In addition to this, about 100 UN observers will also be sent to Beirut to carry out observation duties there. UN officers in An-Naqurah believe the Soviet Union would not object to the dispatch of UN troops to Beirut because they will come from countries that are not permanent UN members. An official UN Security Council appeal to this effect is being awaited at the UN headquarters in An-Naqurah, although the preparations have already been concluded and the force is ready for the new mission.

The ITIM correspondent has talked to the UN officers in Lebanon, who sound embittered by their boring role in the south, and are ready to leave for Beirut for a challenging mission. It has been learned that senior officers from the various contingents have visited the UN units in Lebanon over the past few days, among them the chief of staff of the Senegalese Army. The Finnish defense minister is expected to arrive at the end of the week.

DAVAR Commentary Calls Lebanese Druze 'Key'

TA160957 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Feb 84 p 7

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed: "The Druze Key"]

[Text] The successful Druze offensive is an instructive reminder of the existence of several Lebanese question marks, and several possible surprises Lebanon can still expect in the future.

The war in Lebanon has not yet come to an end. It is far from its end. Without any connection to the question of the Israeli withdrawal — when, how much, and to where? — the Lebanese will continue to fight, and mainly the Druze. They are the great surprise of the war in Lebanon. They hold in their hands the key to the future of Beirut, its government, and Lebanon as a whole. They also hold in their hands the key to the chance of a direct or indirect arrangement between Israel and Syria concerning Lebanon.

The Druze hold in their hands the answer to the question of whether the war in Lebanon will end with a sort of arrangement of "red lines" between Israel and Syria, in both meanings of that term.

There is a "red line" which is the disengagement line. This is a geographical line on the map, separating forces, countries, and zones of influence, in order to prevent direct contact and disputes between them. This line of danger tells both sides: Take care, do not approach, and do not cross.

There is also a "red line" which is one of communications: the "red telephone," or "red telex." This is a line of communications between friends or, mainly, between foes, in order to prevent misunderstandings, uncontrolled deterioration, or the outbreak of acts of hostility that either one side or both does not intend to break out now.

The Druze can be the "red line" between Israel and Syria in both meanings of the term. It is worth thinking about this.

Even now there are such beginnings. The Druze are the only people who maintain contacts, understandings, and military and political arrangements together and separately with both the Syrians and Israel, to the satisfaction of all sides to date. The Druze are the most serious military element in Lebanon. This is a fact. They are a geographical buffer along the breadth of Lebanon, from the east to the seashore. Let them hold on to it. Such a geographical buffer could make it easier to turn southern Lebanon into a security zone for Israel, with various methods of supervision, patrols, policing, punishment, and prevention; perhaps, too, a partial, nonpermanent presence.

Such a Druze buffer zone could also make it easier to deal with the Shi'ite problem in southern Lebanon. This, too, is a possible surprise awaiting us in the future, which already has buds in the present. Differences, rifts, and contradcitory interests exist between the current allies: the Druze and the Shi'ites. The Druze have nowhere to go. They have no other homeland. They have no Iran and they have no Shi'ite world, of which they are only a marginal, unimportant offshoot. The Druze have one main stronghold: The Ash-Shuf area of Lebanon. They have branches in Israel annd Syria, and this too will certainly help to set a "red line" between Israel and Syria in the future. Perhaps it would be worth our while to carry on being among them and near them.

And in the meantime, a word to friends in the communications media, the Knesset, and the Cabinet: Go sLow. Do not sum up the Lebanon war. Do not eulogize it and do not praise it. It has not ended. Its main military and political results are still ahead, not behind it. Try to think about the future Druze key to Lebanon and Israeli-Syrian relations. This is not certain, of course, but it certainly is possible and desirable.

Government Condemns Murder of MFO Director

TA161538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Israel condemned the murder of the MFO director today. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said this was another attempt by international terrorism to harm the peace process in the region.

Ne'eman Denies Proposing Arab, Jew Separation

TA161555 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1540 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 16 Feb (ITIM — Minister Yuval Ne'eman strongly denied the report alleging that he had proposed that the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs establish a separate municipal entity in Hebron for the Jews as distinct from the one serving the Arabs.

The minister referred to a report broadcast last night on the television news program, MABAT. The minister believes there should be no separation between the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter in Hebron and the city's Arab population.

ITIM was also told that the Qiryat Arba' groups also oppose any suggestion of division. The inhabitants of the Jewish quarter are careful to pay their taxes to the Hebron municipality and receive full municipal services from the city council.

The minister emphasized that there is no doubt in his mind that Jews and Arabs can reside together and enjoy the same municipal, state, and other services.

Reportage on Reaction to Karp Report

Settlers Question Credibility

TA121618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The leaders of the Judaea and Samaria settlers claim that the Karp report is full of lies. In a document, the main points of which have been learned by our correspondent Shalom Oren, they state that 9 of 15 cases the report deals with are founded on the word of a man whose credibility and sincerity is doubtful: the head of the Judaea District investigations bureau, Superintendent 'Ezra Kalij. It was reported by the justice minister's office that no reaction will be issued on the above accusation before a copy of the settlers' document is obtained. The representatives of the settlers will confer with the members of the Knesset Public Audit Committee tomorrow and will raise their views on the report.

Claim Karp Lied

TA122010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The council of Judaea and Samaria settlements continues to sharply attack Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp. In a document formulated on the Karp report, the settlement council states that Ms Yehudit Karp knowingly lied in at least two cases which the council terms serious cases. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports that the council purposely used the sharp term "knowingly lied" so that Ms Karp will be forced to sue the council for libel. According to members of the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza settlements council, should Ms Karp avoid suing them for libel, they would demand that she reach the proper conclusions and resign.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry told our correspondent that he is not in the habit of reacting to documents which he has not obtained. MAPAM Knesset faction chairman MK Dov Zakin today sent a cable to the justice minister, with a demand that legal measures be employed against the leaders of the Judaea and Samaria settlements council for their slander and attacks against Ms Karp.

Peres Comments

TA122018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has said that he was shocked by the disclosures included in the Karp report, and expressed the hope that the wrongs will be corrected, so that one rule and one law will apply to Jews and Arabs alike. Our correspondent in the south, Moti 'Amir, reports that Peres was speaking during a tour of 'Arad and Dimona. He said that the Labor Party would give up the premiership of a national unity government if the Likud were ready to remove the IDF from Lebanon at once, alter the settlement policy, and launch negotiations with Jordan.

Knesset Committees Discuss Report

TA131024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says that the work of the Karp committee was important and that one of its results was the declaration of policy issued by the government about 10 days ago. He also said that part of the criticism of the report stems from misunderstandings. The defense minister spoke at the beginning of the joint meeting of the Knesset Internal Affairs and Constitution, Law, and Justice Committees about the Karp report. Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the prime minister's office Dov Shilansky interjected immediately that his criticism was not a result of misunderstanding but of delving into the details of the report. He was immediately followed by the attorney general who is now outlining his points on the matter.

Our correspondent in the Knesset, Tzvi Yisre'eli, reports that before the meeting MK Ge'ula Kohen spoke with Ms Yehudit Karp, telling her that the criticisms about her were not appropriate and that Ms Karp is entitled to the defense of the attorney general and the justice minister. She also said that the council of Judaea and Samaria settlements should not have launched an offensive against Ms Karp and should have rather required that the settlers receive real protection by the defense establishment and the government. The lack of this defense, Ge'ula Kohen said, has caused the unrest in Judaea and Samaria.

MK Ge'ula Kohen told our correspondent that the Karp Committee should also have been authorized to investigate Arab attacks against Jews. Justice Minister Nisim and Attorney General Nisim should not have accepted the fact that concerned elements did not cooperate with Ms Karp. Ge'ula Kohen added that since the report was submitted to the government the government's handling of it has been faulty. If the government had wanted to release it, it should not have waited for such a long time and should not have caused a storm in the end.

Attorney General, Minister Comment

TA131250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The attorney general has rejected all the accusations and criticisms of Ms Yehudit Karp and the report drawn up by the committee headed by her. Professor Zamir said that former Prime Minister Begin had recognized the need for establishing the committee, and the latter had acted precisely in accordance with the terms of reference accorded to it in consultations with Mr Begin.

At a press conference following a joint session of the Knesset Public Audit and Internal Affairs Committes, the attorney general rejected contentions to the effect that the report lacks credibility, and stressed that everything contained therein was based upon documentation. He quoted the police, which stated the report to be an objective document, reflecting the situation in the field.

The attorney general said that no comparisons could be made between the Israeli population in the territories and the Arabs. The Israelis are subject to Israeli law, police, and courts. Most of the settlers preserve law and order, but there is an extremist minority in whose midst there are grave manifestations of law infringements. He quoted from a leaflet of the local council in Qiryat Arba', demanding a halt to cooperation with the attorney general and the district attorney's office. The residents were furthermore called on not to answer questions put to them by military investigators, unless assured that the meterial would not be passed on to the police and the state attorney's office. In any event, the Qiryat Arba' local council offers legal counsel by advocate Ha'etzni.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that Knesset Internal Affairs Committee Chairman Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino also came out sharply against those who criticize the report.

The minister of justice feels that the Karp commission report is useful. In our midday program, Minister Nisim said that in his opinion the report contained no distortions. At the same time he refused to state explicitly that he supports Mrs Karp.

Public Audit Committee Meets

TA141232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Public Audit Committee asked the representatives of Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria, as well as former editor of *AL-FAJR*, Ziyad Abu Ziyad, to leave while today's committee meeting was in progress. Avraham Katz-'Oz stated that he would invite them to attend another session, after an uproar ensued among the committee members over Ziyad Abu Ziyad's invitation. Two others who were invited, as well as the commander of Central Command and the coordinator of activities in the territories, also protested at Abu Ziyad's having been invited to attend.

The committee today began its discussions of the Karp commission report. The heads of the Jewish settlements submitted a reaction paper to the committee, in which they state that the report is deliberately misleading, and that the commission did not hear any of the settlers' reactions.

West Bank Council Reacts

TA141942 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 14 Feb (ITIM) — The Council on Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria today presented the Knesset Public Audit Committee with a document that analyzes and criticizes the Karp report. The document is 20 pages long and was prepared by a team of lawyers and the head of the council, who closely examined all the cases in the Karp report relating to Jewish settlements.

Following this examination, the council stated that the Karp report is misleading, whether from extreme neglect or premeditated intent. The issue is critical enough for the justice minister and the whole government to draw conclusions. In the document the council declared that its aim is the complete extension of Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria and that therefore it has no reservations about the civilian establishment [as received] which operates in Israel. Yehudah Kalij, who was at the time chief of the investigation branch in Judaea and Samaria is criticized in the document. The document suggests calling the Karp report the Kalij-Karp report because 9 out of the 15 problematic cases dealt with by the report are based completely on his reports. The document says that details of the reliability of Mr Kalij can be found in the words of Jerusalem District Court Judge 'Ezra Hedaya in the trial against Natan Nathanson of Shilo.

The document also attacks Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp, arguing that her conclusions are based on the report of one man, without seeking the reaction of those against whom the charges were made — that is, the settlers.

The document also argues that "the Attorney General did not seek to find out if there is discrimination against Arabs favoring Jews. The Karp commission never existed. The only thing which was set up was a body whose purpose was to prepare recommendations and new procedures. Mrs Karp exceeded her authority when she drew conclusions or voiced suspicions of the behavior of Jews."

The document says in conclusion: "The assumption on which the Karp report is based, namely that there is a problem concerning investigations of suspicions against Jewish settlers, was not examined at all." A random sample of the way cases were handled (article 6 in the report) lead one to conclude that most of the cases were handled in accordance with the practice in Israel and even more."

Another claim made in the document is that the work of the follow-up commission (the Karp report) went beyond its appointed objectives and turned into a kind of legal investigating commission without applying the elementary rules of justice and law.

The author of the document says that the reason for its publication is the huge gap they believe exists between the interpretation given to events in the Karp report and the real truth of those events.

Editorial Critical of Mubarak's Public Remarks

TA160723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Feb 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Mubarak Deals New Cards"]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that, at his Tuesday meeting with President Ronald Reagan, attended also by King Husayn, President Husni Mubarak did reaffirm Egypt's commitment to the Camp David accords and to the peace treaty with Israel. This was apparently by way of rebutting the claim by Morocco's King Hassan that he had been told by Mr Mubarak that Egypt was no longer bound by Camp David.

But these sentiments, aired in private, found no expression whatever in the Egyptian president's public comments in Washington. Mr Mubarak passed in resounding silence over his country's obligations to maintain the peace with Israel and to strive, under the terms of Camp David, for a joint resolution of the issue of the occupied territories.

Throughout the Middle East, and the Arab world, it is this silence that will be held to represent Egyptian policy at this time.

On the other hand, it will doubtless be noticed throughout the area that the Egyptian president was generous with public advice to the U.S. on the settlement of the Palestinian issue. To the patent distress of his host, he suggested that President Reagan recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and start negotiating with that "responsible leader," the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat. Mr Mubarak must be well aware that Palestinian self-determination is approved neither in Security Council Resolution 242 nor in the Camp David accords.

He must also have been apprised of the fact that the U.S. undertook to have no truck with the PLO unless that organization first endorsed 242 and accepted Israel's right to statehood. Although he had recently met with the PLO chief, Mr Mubarak was unable to report that these minimal conditions had been met.

In these circumstances Mr Mubarak's proposals could only be viewed as an attempt to distance Egypt publicly from Israel and to demonstrate sympathy for those whose charter still proclaims their desire to annihilate it.

The Palestinian issue was not the sole topic of Mr Mubarak's remarks. He also devoted some attention to the situation in Lebanon. Now Lebanon presents a devilishly complex mess, to the concoction of which many hands have lavishly contributed. But Egypt's president had a very simple clue to what is troubling the Land of the Cedars. The "root and cause" of it all, he declared, was Israel's invasion.

In other words, if Israel had not launched Operation Peace for Galilee on June 6, 1982, Lebanon would have been spared the ravages of Syrian domination, PLO terrorism and an agonizing communal division. Regardless of one's views of Israel's Lebanese war, this preposterous argument must be thrown out of court.

Perhaps Mr Mubarak is making all these strange noises because he feels so embarrassed by his association, through Camp David and the peace treaty, with Israel. If so, he should give back Sinai.

DIE WELT on Israeli Preemptive Plans

DW151445 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Feb 84 p 12

[R. Seligman report: "Israeli Fears: 'After the Tanks the Advisers Would Come'"]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Israeli military circles are considering the destruction of the Saudi military base in Tabuk, about 200 km south of the Israeli Red Sea port of Elat, through preemptive military operation in the "event of extreme tension." Army circles argue that the Jewish state would have no choice in such a case. After all, Riyadh has taken part in every Arab-Israeli war without ever having been attacked by Israel. The Tabuk military base is a strategic one clearly aimed at Israel. Also, there are no "natural" topographic barriers between Tabuk and Elat.

These considerations by the Tel Aviv general staff are of topical significance when viewed against the background of Saudi Arabian efforts to acquire German weapons directly or via Egyptian production (*DIE WELT* of 14 February). Matityahu Shmuelevitz, director general of the Israeli prime minister's office, warned that in the event German weapons where supplied to Riyadh, Jerusalem might feel compelled to launch military preemptive strikes against Saudi Arabia (*DIE WELT* of 28 January 1984).

Recent reports on the possibility that Saudi Arabia could obtain German weapons have caused "grave concern" in the Israeli army leadership. "We know that once the first German weapons are delivered to Riyadh, matters won't just stay at that level, "a high-ranking Israeli officer said. "The Saudis will not be able to operate complicated German weapons systems by themselves in the foreseeable future. They would need German advisers, instructors, and maintenance personnel. In any event the advisers and the maintenance personnel would have to stay in Saudi Arabia for years. However, in the event of extreme tension, the Israeli army would have to recommend to the government that Tabuk be destroyed by a preemptive attack by our Air Force. Naturally, this would also mean casualties among German personnel. We do not want that, but in the event of tension, we would have no other option," the leading Israeli military representative said.

Bonn's intention to provide only "defensive weapons" to Riyadh after a thorough examination is dismissed by the Israeli army as an "illusion." The same applies to the opinion that a tank produced in Egypt with German assistance would not get to Saudi Arabia. "In modern warfare with combined weapons systems, no distinction can be made between offensive and defensive weapons," the high-ranking officer said. "For example, it has been seen in the Gulf war that imported weapons can be very quickly moved from one Arab country to another," he added. Moreover, the Egyptian industry needs exports. The high-ranking officer further said that German arms deliveries to Riyadh would also "affect" German-Israeli military cooperation.

These military arguments are augmented by a political consideration: If Germany were to deliver weapons worth billions of marks to Saudi Arabia, Bonn would become heavily dependent on Riyadh and would thus lose its useful independent position in the Middle East.

January Consumer Price Index Rise Reported

TA151520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The January Consumer Price Index rose in January by 14.9 percent. All consumer goods categories except for clothing went up, and that is because of the end-of-season clothes sales. Particularly sharp rises were recorded in the food, health care, and housing categories. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that in the past 12 months, the index rose by 208 percent.

Finance Ministry Disappointed

TA151704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The Finance Ministry has officially reacted to the January Consumer Price Index rise by saying it illustrates the absolute need to implement a firm policy of financial restraint. Only a consistent implementation of such a policy, the announcement says, will make possible a decrease in the rate of inflation. The Finance Ministry also anticipates that the decrease in the budget will affect the Consumer Price Index in the coming months.

At the same time, our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the Finance Ministry is disappointed with the high rise, particularly since it had hope that the policy of restraint of recent weeks would reduce the index.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Returns From Andropov's Funeral

LD161056 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Algiers 16 Feb (APS) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat returned to Algiers yesterday from Moscow where he attended obsequies of Mr Yuriy Andropov.

LIBYA

Further Materials on General People's Congress

Al-Qadhdhafi 15 Feb Address

LD161811 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at morning session of General People's Congress meeting in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] There is controversy regarding the law of the armed people. The armed people's law in this form is a great (?mistake). It cannot remain in this form because the people rejected the establishment of an armed people in the people's congresses and preferred to remain in the situation that existed before, namely compulsory conscription, compulsory enlisting, and compulsory guidance. It did not say armed men but the armed people, and people means men and women.

You cannot enter a battle as a spectator, especially because as a population your number is still small. We are forced to enlist everyone who is able to carry arms. The Israelis have enlisted men and women because their number is small, and that is why they defeated [word indistinct]. You, the Libyan people, are a great people. Men and women have to be enlisted to maintain your existence on Libyan soil, not to liberate the Arab nation or Palestine. When the U.S. fleets came to you in the Gulf of Sidra, it was not we who went to U.S. shores; they came to you. You did not cross the sea to France; they came to Aozou inside Libyan territory. Egypt brought its Army and massed it near the Libyan border; it was not you who went to occupy Egypt. It is all in defense of your existence.

I don't advise that you raise your voices or enter into any confrontation with other delegates. If you are not capable, then prepare a mighty military force capable of defeating even the United States. With the Air Force or with missiles, you must be able to either destroy the U.S. 6th Fleet or inflict damage on it. This will make the United States accept an end to war, because it is going to strike at you shamelessly. It has reached a level of madness and impudence. [Words indistinct] shelling villages, farms, animals and livestock, and Arab families in Lebanon, which is a foot long. [as heard] These guns were orginally to be used against the Soviet Union when they were made by the United States; it did not make them for use against the Druze or the [words indistinct] Sunnis. Therefore, the United States will have no scruples regarding shelling any Libyan town [words indistinct] they will stay 40 km away and shell you. However, at a distance of 40 km we can destroy them, but when they are at a distance of 200 or 400 km and fire their missiles at you from the middle of the sea, we would need a long hand and [word indistinct] weapon in order to inflict damage on the U.S. fleet.

A number of draft laws submitted by the leaderships, that is, the secretariat of the General People's Congress and the General People's Committee, have been defeated at the basic popular congresses.

There are differences; it is feared there are differences on the draft law for an armed people. The draft law for an armed people has suffered a heavy defeat, and it cannot be issued in this form because the people have rejected the setting up of an armed people at the [local or basic] popular congresses and preferred the statu quo, that is, conscription, mandatory military service.

This law cannot then be issued; no armed people but armed men, and I hope we will find them. This requires an end to the program of military training in all the girls schools and girls institutes. Therefore, starting the first of next month, I will issue an order to the Armed Forces to stop the general military training in girls schools and girls institutes and make this effort available for the training of boys. Women will be ineligible [for military service] because, since you have said to us that military service must be optional, there there is no reason for training them.

Arab states promised to contribute to the realization of the artificial river [project to bring water from south to plains of the north via pipelines], but so far they have given nothing. Naturally the Arab states are contributing to the American and Israeli economies; they are contributing to turning the Neguev Desert in occupied Palestine into a land for the settlement of 12 million Jews, because Arabs are investing their money in American banks, and American banks are Israeli banks, and their interest goes to the Israelis to reclaim the Neguev for the settlement of Jews to kill the Arabs. They do not contribute to the Libyan people to reclaim the Arab desert.

I am going to speak about foreign issues. Foreign policy issues have also not been clearly put across. I believe that our late friend Yuriy Andropov died during the conference and we should stand for a minute in mourning. [1 minute's silence]

There is no Arab unity [words indistinct]. There is a real danger. I told them: Brothers, a real danger is going to engulf you. When I spoke to the King of Morocco and told him there is a danger, he said: Look, I am fighting in the Sahara and you are fighting me in the Sahara; I am fighting in the Sahara and you want me to fight with you in Palestine, this cannot be done. I told him: First, to whom does the Sahara belong? Why are you fighting in the Sahara in the first place? You could have left the Sahara and fought in Palestine. He said: No, the Sahara is part of my territory, and (?you can see my people). I met trade union and party leaders. Some of those I met were from the opposition and some from the government, but they unanimously said that the Sahara is Moroccan.

At any rate, I told the king: Since there is a people that has said no, I am not part of Morocco; I cannot agree to the Sahara's being annexed by force. He said: Look, if you do not agree to my

annexing it by force, then do not help the Saharan people to secede from me by force. What matters is that he said: If you are talking about Palestine and the liberation and unification of the Arab nation, then leave me alone regarding the problem of the Sahara; I have 80,000 troops in the Sahara; leave me alone in the Sahara and take them with you and use them in the fighting for Palestine. This is what he said precisely, 80,000. This is what he said. It is up to him whether he remembers saying it or not, but this is what he said to me.

The Saudis, they responded at that time. They said: This is a real danger and your analysis is right and we must undertake everything necessary. That was just talk, general talk. Jordan is the one I found linking its fate with that of Iraq, betraying Syria, the cause, and the region.

I found that there was no possibility of reconciliation between Syria and Jordan, and I found him interested in the intervention force that America has promised him. America seeks to set up a Jordanian intervention force with American weapons in order to fulfill American objectives instead of the American Army.

When I went to Algeria, I found that in Algeria they are ready for the construction of the Greater Arab Maghreb, and Chadli Bendjedid spoke precisely about one flag, one parliament, and things of this sort, and one motto for the Greater Arab Maghreb. But in Algeria, when I saw them later, I found that they were retreating somehow; they were not as they were at the beginning.

Thus the question is one of preserving a minimum of unity of the Arab nation, and the program I have proposed was their own program which they have had for a long time. They said no to revolutionary unity, no to an integration-type unity, no to quick unity; they said that unity can be come on a step-by-step basis starting with economic unity.

This theory of theirs, the step-by-step approach, we have accepted. We have accepted economic unity; we have accepted starting with economic integration; we have accepted the step-by-step approach, and we continue to test them. This is the last arrow in their quiver; I am saying this for the second time, and they are hearing it. It is the last thing in their quiver. If unity is not achieved between Libya and Tunisia with the step-by-step approach, by economic integration, then there will be no excuse for those who oppose revolutionary unity, unity by revolution, integration-type unity.

The idea I have put across to the Arabs is that the Libyan General People's Committee should meet its equivalents in the Arab countries periodically, every 6 months; for instance starting with Tunisia and Libya, then Libya and Morocco, with the possibility of a meeting in the future between Tunisian and Moroccan ministers and the Libyan people's committee, in a common meeting of the three regions, a meeting of an executive body. If this goes on every 6 months, then they meet, they make a common decision, and they implement it in their respective countries. This action would not be a waste of time; it would advance Arab unity.

At this moment work with Tunisia is going on very well, and there was a meeting with Morocco recently. There has been just one meeting with Algeria, but this program has been impeded by the Algerian side. The Algerian National Assembly was supposed to take part with us in the General People's Congress, but it failed to come to the meeting twice or three times. Our brothers in Algeria make excuses that not enough has been forthcoming from the Libyan side; but I wish the shortcomings were on the Libyan side so that we could deal with them and quickly revive the common program. The Algerian Council of Ministers was supposed to meet in Libya with the General People's Committee after the meeting of the General People's Committee with the Algerian cabinet in Algiers, but this failed to take palce.

I for one do not openly incite for revolution against a regime that decides to go along with me on the road to unity, but if the inhabitants of a country decide on a revolution [words indistinct] we are on the side of the revolution. But we do not go to Tunisia to organize Tunisian secret revoltuionary committees and tell them to engage in a revolution, or go to Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, or any other country and set up secret revolutionary committees there. If youths in these countries set up secret revolutionary committees to stage a popular revolution, this is their business, and we hope there will popular revolutions in all the Arab homeland and throughout the world, that peoples will triumph.

If these regimes go along with us, by God, we are even prepared to protect them. You must protect the Tunisian, Algerian, Moroccan, Mauritanian, and any other Arab regime that follows the road to unity and liberation; and you must not conspire or transgress against such a regime.

I told Morocco: If you are going along with me for the liberation of Palestine and on the road to unity, then I will not supply arms to the Polisario any more. But the Polisario question remains an entire people's question. I do not agree that it should be trampled under foot, evicted by force, or annexed by force. At the same time, and as a matter of fact like any other unionist, I would not like to see the emergence of a new Arab state.

I made a proposal to the Polisario: Stay as an opposition; rule your country with self-determination; stay even as an armed opposition inside Morocco, but what matters is that you stay as one state. They said: No, full independence or [words indistinct]. Now, our brothers in the Polisario are excellent revolutionaries and friends of ours, but a state consisting of a few thousand people in this region — what is its fate going to be in the future when Mohamed Abdelaziz, Mohamed Lamine, and Bashir ar-Rugaybi are no longer there?

Husni Mubarak's visit to Morocco is considered a blow to solidrity, a blow to all that we agreed upon. It is considered perfidious. I reject it and do not accept it, and excuses that he came [words indistinct] means that we are regarded as children, that the Arabs are stupid. It belittles Arab mentality, [words indistinct]. When someone who has recognized the enemy visits an Arab state, this is a violation of the Arab League Charter, a violation of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, and a boost for the enemy. What is worse is that last night, in all insolence, the king of Jordan, the Egyptian president, and their master, Reagan, boastfully showed their faces to the Arabs on the artificial satellite. What does this mean? This is a great conspiracy; everything is in favor of the Israelis; everything now taking place is against the Arabs.

The sole positive point is the victory of the nationalist forces in Lebanon against the NATO forces and their forcing them to flee. [applause] We are neither afraid nor are we hesitating to fight against the NATO forces in Lebanon, anywhere, side by side. We are prepared to fight as volunteers, as regular forces. We give our money, our rifles, everything we have in the fight against the NATO forces. We do not at all recognize their presence on Arab land; they are not peace forces, they are colonial forces. They have fled, and (?after our threats), they have refrained from shelling. Yesterday they used a small ship, but (?shelling) might resume again. I tell you the truth: One must not remain silent about the shelling by the American fleet of the Arab [words indistinct]. We do not accept a ship like the *New Jersey*...[sentence not completed]

Amid these problems we have allied ourselves with the Lebanese National Salvation Front, and our position is clear toward the Phalangists. We consider them part of the Israeli-American camp. Amin al-Jumayyil made contact from Morocco and said: I am coming to you. As a matter of fact, it was [word indistinct] for one to receive Amin al-Jumayyil of the Phalangists. But he asked to come and I agreed to this. 'Abd as-Salam Jallud met him at the airport and he came to me.

What I say is that Amin al-Jumayyil is different from Bashir al-Jumayyil; he is different from his father too. Bashir al-Jumayyil was the butcher who commanded the Phalangists; he is the one that was killed. As for Amin al-Jumayyil, his brother, he was against Bashir. Furthermore, Amin is a good man, not made for politics or things like that.

When he came to me, he came as an Arab youth, having faith in his Arabism and in that of Lebanon. He came to me as someone speaking about a Maronite nation or about the Phalangists. He considered the Israelis an enemy in view of the fact that we are Arabs — this is what he said to me — and America is an enemy to us because we are Arabs and Lebanon is Arab. He said: I do not want to fight; I am a man who has inheritated this problem, and Lebanon is in its death throes, so please find a settlement. We have no one but you — and words of this kind. He added: I wanted to see you and meet you; I am a peaceful man, I do not hate my Arab brothers and I would like you to help me. This is what he said to me.

Naturally, as for all that was said by the Arabs, you must differentiate between words and the deeds taking place afterwards. After I saw Saudi Arabia and Morocco and many countries, I saw matters taking on objectionable orientations; different from what I was told. And Amin al-Jumayyil said this to me.

I told him my opinion. I told him: First you seek the withdrawal of the NATO forces, as they are forces hostile to us, and ask for UN forces from small states. And this is the idea that is being realized. The proposal I made to him is now being carried out.

But I had another condition. I told him: These forces must not come as a mediator between you and our people. They should superivse the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. This is also difficult, because he said: There is fighting between myself and the nationalist forces in Lebanon, and who will guarantee my security? [words indistinct] I told him the Lebanese question is between the regime in power and the people; the Arabs should set up security forces to stop the fighting inside Lebanon and prevent the Druze, the Shi'ites, and the Lebanese Army from fighting one another, until such a time that the Lebanese question is resolved in a radical and democratic manner. You will have an opportunity for dialogue as sects and as Lebanese in order to resolve your problem [words indistinct].

I also told him to abrogate the accord signed between him and the Israelis. His opinion on this subject was, as he said to me: This agreement is considered to be frozen, and I will act to abrogate it as time passes. Help me to abrogate it.

I told him: I cannot support you because you are the chairman of the Phalangists and the Phalangists are allied with the Israelis and with Americans who kill the Lebanese people. You are against the Lebanese people. How can I back you while you are fighting your own people?

There will probably be an agreement in Lebanon on a new, neutral person. But the heads of the Phalangists are involved in a war with other parties in Lebanon. He could be a Christian, but not a Phalangist; he could be a Muslim, but not Walid Junblatt.

The Druze are a religious sect, true Arabs, but from the religious point of view, they resemble the Shi'ites or the Sunnis. It is a Druze sect, a religious denomination only. They are genuine Arab tribes. They have shown courage worthy of appreciation. [appluase]

In that region they speak about Shi'ites, Druze, and Sunnis, but we here do not have this. We know only that a Muslim is a Muslim. Over there are Arabs who are not Muslims, and we used to believe that an Arab is a Muslim and that we do not have these sects. But it is God's will that this exists in the Arab arena.

The second faction is the Shi'ites. The Shi'ites have been crushed and vanquished all their lives in Lebanon, so much so that by now they have become [words indistinct]. They have become closer to the Israelis than to the Arabs. The Shi'ites fought (?with Sa'd Haddad) and even on the side of the Israelis. This is because of the injustice and oppression they suffer in Lebanon where they are called weaklings, the poor, and [word indistinct].

The shah of Iran installed Musa as-Sadr over them so that he would have an agent in Lebanon. Of course, this kind of talk could explode the situation or arouse a storm in Lebanon. I intentionally want to say it this time, most clearly. This is because henceforth the [word indistinct] no longer cares about As-Sadr. A thousand As-Sadrs have died in Lebanon and in the Arab homeland, but we did not mourn them. Why should we mourn for Musa as-Sadr, the agent of the shah, whom he installed in the Middle East and [words indistinct]?

If As-Sadr has disappeared — it does not concern us whether he disappeared or not, or whether he will reappear on doomsday or now, or whether, God willing, he is still alive and will return. We wish him safety if he is still alive and wish him mercy if he is dead.

I did not see Musa as-Sadr when he came to Libya, and I became angry because I did not meet with him on the first or second day after his arrival. So he took the plane and left for Italy. We have been exerting all our efforts to find out what happened to this man.

Anyway, Libya has offered men, martyrs, and unlimited arms and money for the battles. This is our duty. It is not a favor or a grant. It is our duty of self-defense. We have fought in Lebanon. Libya feels proud of fighting on the side of our brothers. Hence we do not want to hear anyone try to defame the Libyan people after all these sacrifices and this unlimited giving by referring to one Musa as-Sadr who has died or disappeared. He was an agent who sold himself to the shah. He was a sectarian [words indistinct].

The Shi'ites and non-Shi'ites in Lebanon must always remember the Libyan people because they are the people who gave more than anybody else in this arena. They have offered men, money, and arms. They offered political and startegic stands to Lebanon. We were the ones who said that the NATO forces are not forces of peace and should leave. We were the ones who said that they should be attacked and thus they were attacked. We shoulder all responsibility for this. We advocate war against these forces if they return and we will fight them just as we fight the Israeli forces. [applause]

Thanks to the courage of the Druze, the Shi'ites joined the fighting led by the Amal Movement, which is headed by an young Arab man who is unlike Musa as-Sadr, who was an Iranian sent by the shah. Nabih Birri, who is now leading the Shi'ites through the Amal organization, is an Arab. [applause] He has no quarrel with us or enmity. He is a brother whom we support and we are ready to fight on his side.

We have no problem with Iran, revolutionary Iran. We and they are allied in self-defense. We have no problem with the Shi'ites. Thus we can no longer accept seeing the question of Musa as-Sadr crop up in the relations between us and our brothers. Anyone who raises this question in Lebanon is an filthy infiltrating agent who belongs to As-Sadat or the Mosad.

The Shi'ites have played a role in achieving the latest victory. Nabih Birri addressed an appeal to the Shi'ite officers and men fighting within the ranks of the Lebanese Army. These officers and men joined the National Lebanese Salvation Front and thus caused the stand of the Lebanese Army to collapse on the Al-Jabal, and they moved to Beirut.

But we regret to say that our brothers in Lebanon, the Sunni factions, should be the ones to have joined the Salvation Front. All the Sunni officers and men in the Lebanese Army should desert the Army and join the national forces so that victory will be decisive. It is a shame, disgraceful, and ungodly that the Muslim Sunnis should continue to fight on the side of the Phalangists and on the side of the Israelis and Americans against their Muslim brethren. Whether they kill or get killed, they will end up in hell. This is the fate of the Sunni who is now fighting in Lebanon.

We here in Libya are Muslims without sects, but according to tradition, we in Libya are Sunnis. The Sunnis in Lebanon are part of us from the ideological point of view. Therefore, we are calling on the Lebanese Sunnis to join the side of the nationalist movement and we urge the Sunni troops and Sunni officers in the Lebanese Army to carry their arms and join their Shi'ite and Druze brothers in the nationalist movement which comprises the Socialist Union and the Syrian Socialist Party, The Ba'th organization, and the Lebanese Communist Party. This movement is the true supporter or the Palestine resistance movement.

Anyway, there are contacts going on at present between me and Al-Jumayyil. Daily I ask him to tell the Americans to halt the *New Jersey*'s bombardment of the Lebanese villages; otherwise, grave complications might result. An act of revenge might be committed against your Christians in Lebanon at the hands of the Muslims and the Arabs as a means of pressure so that the *New Jersey* will stop its bombardment.

Perhaps some such approach has been made. Since then, the *New Jersey* has halted its bombardment of Lebanon. Amin al-Jumayyil still says: Help me and do not let them pressure me. I say to him: Disengage yourself from the foreign forces and then we will be prepared to cooperate with you. But the best thing for a good young man like Amin al-Jumayyil is to resign so that he can create a breakthrough in the crisis and a new president can be chosen who, at the present stage, could be a Christian, provided he is not a Phalangist, and so that a new Lebanese army will be formed of all factions, and sectarian divisions are abolished.

But in any case, our position will be firmly on the side of the national Lebanese forces to assert the Arab character of Lebanon and to rout the NATO aggression, the crusade aggression, and the Israeli aggression.

The battle against the Israelis must continue. You must be ready to fight the Israelis in Lebanon and in Palestine, for they are the cause of all the problems. [words indistinct]

As for Yasir 'Arafat, there are some points we wish to explain to you once and for all. As for Yasir 'Arafat, we have no personal enmity against him, but we do have political differences with him. Yasir 'Arafat is the person responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacres and for the departure from Lebanon, from Beirut. He is responsible for the policy that misused the Palestinian question. These words are not mine but were said by our brothers who set him up as chairman and who later rebelled against and toppled him.

I once told him here in this place: O Abu Ammar, I will not consider you a traitor unless the Palestinians consider you to be one. The Palestinians cannot be with you when you, as their leader, were a traitor. Today all the Palestinians consider Abu Ammar a traitor. Thus, Abu Ammiar is a traitor.

Finally, I come to Chad. The wars taking place in Chad every now and then are directed against Libya through Chad. Let us take, for example, the Sudan. The Government of Sudan does not differentiate much between Habre and Goukouni. But it wants to fight Libya through Chad. Thus, it supports the side

which Libya does not support. Had Libya been against Goukouni, Sudan would support him. Thus Sudan's position is to fight Libya through Chad. Do not listen to anything else.

Egypt's stand on the side of Habre is exactly like that of Sudan; it is supporting Sudan and the war against Libya through Chad.

The United States, which brought arms and trainers and which was about to occupy Chad, cares nothing about Chad or Habre. It realizes he is not a strong ally. But America is also fighting Libya through Chad and is fighting Africa through Chad, where it wants to set up a military base to threaten all the countries adjoining Chad.

France does not want the United States to take the initiative from it in Africa. For this reason, France intervened in Chad. It was also prompted by the fear of losting its friends in Africa who are afraid they will meet a fate similar to that of Habre. Consequently, France has embroiled itself. France is now trapped in Chad, and it has no alternative but to withdraw or accept a long war like the Algerian war.

We are fighting and defending while our backs are to the wall. It is the wall of Tibesti. We rely on this wall in our fighting. If France has the right to fight in Tibesti, then it is more likely that we should have the right to be martyred.

If France has come from across the sea to Chad to fight us at Tibesti, why should we then stay back in our homes? We have the right before France and before the United States. If the United States comes across the Atlantic to Chad, then we must be prepared to fight in Chad with our forces or by supporting the forces of Goukouni, or by supporting the Chadian people, because most of the wars in Chad are directed against Libya but with Chad used for the purpose.

In fact, we have nothing against Habre as an individual. There is no difference between Habre and Goukouni. All of them are our brothers and they are Muslims and both come from the northern part. But Habre has allied himself with our enemies. Hence we must take a stand against him. Just as Goukouni allied himself with their enemy, with Libya, the enemy of the United States and Israel and the reactionaries, the United States allied itself and so did the Israelis and the reactionaries with Habre.

But in all conditions, our position toward Goukouni and his brothers should be a firm one free from any betrayal. We have fought on their side and we have offered sacrifices for their sake. They should not be caused to deny us this favor.

However, whatever the conditions, Chad is of concern to us particularly since the big powers use Chad to fight us and after the reactionary countries fight us through Chad. The Israelis too fight us through Chad.

But why do they fight Libya and why do they all use Chad, other countries, and the Gulf of Sidra to fight Libya? Because Libya is the only voice in the Arab homeland which is urging liberation and unity and because there is no other voice at all in the Arab homeland at present. I would like all to listen to the speeches of the Arab heads of state. I defy them to look into their newspapers and listen to their official radios: Can you find one paper mentioning the liberation of Palestine or the unity of the Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean, or even the word "socialism," or even blowing a rasberry to America? None of them dares do so.

It is your duty to face up to the challenge in Chad [words indistinct]. Even if the question of Chad was not one of security to us, it is one of dignity, after all, even if we were to disregard all other factors. After all, it is one of challenge. If France has the right to enter Chad, then how can it be that we do not have the right to enter? Then let the challenge begin in Chad. You must prepare yourselves for this challenge, because the battle in Chad is one of the battles which, as I said, becomes necessary. I do not mean a battle only with tanks and guns but a battle in the full sense of the word in Chad. From the point of view of national dignity in front of the world, in addition to the security aspect, the battle in Chad has become essential and we must not retreat from it one inch.

We do not seek wars and [words indistinct], but we cannot retreat — not at all — because we are brothers defending our lands. If anyone commits aggression against your land, you must find the means to retaliate against him. Even if the American fleet bombards you, you must pounce on it with all your might and with sacrifices so that you can destroy it before the eyes of the world. This is bound to happen and you must be ready for it.

Resolutions Issued

LD170905 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Feb 84

[All numbering of sections as heard]

[Resolutions adopted by General People's Congress during ninth regular session held 11-16 February 1984 in Tripoli]

[Excerpts] I. Part 1: Review of the Resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses in Their Third Regular Session in 1982 as Formulated by the General People's Congress During its Eighth Regular Session in 1983:

The basic people's congresses have followed up their resolutions and affirmed them and expressed satisfaction with what has been implemented concerning them. They affirm the need for the implementation of those parts that have not yet been implemented, particularly the following resolutions:

1. The finding of employment for students.

2. Reduction of the number of people employed by the people's administration and their direction for work at production centers.

3. Reduction of the number of foreign workers.

4. Foreign travel allowances.

5. The total mobilization program.

6. Paying attention to the marketing of agricultural produce.

Part 2: Review of the Implementation of the Development and Administration Budget for 1983:

A. The people's congresses record their appreciation of what has been implemented of projects within the framework of the development plan, despite the conditions arising from the world economic crisis. They affirm the need for further efforts in this regard to the implementation of the remaining projects.

B. The basic people's congresses endorse the sums paid in excess in the administrative budget for the fiscal year 1983.

Part3: Review of the Proposed Financial Measures for Facing up to the Economic Crisis:

A. The basic people's congresses have discussed the proposed financial measures, which are as follows:

1. The outlining of practical steps so that the monthly expenditure of foreign currency will not exceed what is collected in foreign currency. No excess will be allowed for any month except within the limits of what was saved in the immediately preceding month.

2. Reduction of the number of people's bureaus abroad and the number of people working in them.

3. Adherence in expenditure to the limits of the allocations. The executive machinery concerned should take the necessary measures including assigning the services of workers so as to insure that monthly expenditure does not exceed the rate allocated for this from the total allocations specified in the budget. Such necessary measures must be adopted within the 15 days immediately following the publication of the budget law.

4. The administrative budget should not be burdened with any new commitments whatsoever.

5. A program should formulated in every municipality to train those people, other than those with vocations and trades, who are made redundant by the administrative machinery, so they can acquire a specific trade within a specific period of time after they are made redundant so that they can work in their specialty. This applies, for instance, to the training of female employees of the administrative machinery on the produciton of ready-made clothes and of men on the operation of heavy machinery, trucks, and other production jobs, and such as granting them a plot of agricultural land to engage in farming. All the necessary facilities should be given to these people to enable them to carry on their production work after their release from the administrative machinery by redundancy.

6. Lay down controls for the cars of the administrative and order apparatuses and limit their use to essential activities in line with the decision adopted by the General People's Committee.

B. To amalgamate municipalities:

The basic people's congresses confirm their previous resolution concerning reducing the number of municipalities issued in 1981.

Part 4: To Draw up the Development and the Administration and the Armed Forces Budgets for 1984

A. The basic people's congresses discussed the draft development plan for 1984 and decided to endorse the draft budget within the limit of 2.11 billion dinars.

B. The administrative budget:

The basic people's congresses have decided to endorse the administrative budget within the limit of 1,440,180,000 dinars and it is necessary to reduce spending in the second part of the budget in line with the limits of administrative spending. Second, to work for self-sufficiency in the administrative budget in the sectors implementing the principle of socialist services. Third, to reorganize the administrative apparatus on scientific principles in order for it to function at its best.

II. Part 2; Internal Policy:

A. The Economic Affairs Sector: first to discuss the goods budget for 1984. The goods budget for 1984 is endorsed and the bodies in charge of it undertake to implement their obligations in accordance with the principles and controls laid down in this resolution within the limit of a total sum of 1,668,693,000 dinars.

The Mapping of the Jamahiriyah: The basic people's congresses have approved the memorandum concerning the mapping of the Jamahiriyah, keeping in mind the following notes: first, the need to take into consideration existing projects and [word indistinct]; second, the need to rely on technical and scientific elements, universities, and Libyan institutes; third, to benefit from previous studies.

3. The basic people's congresses decided to regulate the occupation of shepherding in accordance with the socialist theses, by taking note of the following:

1. The occupation of shepherding to be based mainly on the personal effort of the trader and his family without any exploitation of the effort of others.

2. Specify fields for grazing within the municipalities.

3. The herd must be adequate to ensure an income that would provide a decent life for a family that takes on the occupation of shepherding.

4. Under these socialist principles, those who adopt the occupation of shepherding will be backed, and medical care, water and fodder, and channels for the distribution of animal products will be provided. Attention will be given to grzing areas and their development.

5. The partnership principle will be applied to social grazing plans.

6. A law regulating the occupation of shepherding will be set out and submitted to the basic people's congresses.

4. Application of socialist services in the sphere of:

A. The post and telecommunications services: The basic people's congress decided to apply the principle of socialist services to the post and telecommunications services with the following to be noted:

1. The company must cover all postal services.

2. The company must be administered by a people's committee.

3. The company must apply the partnership principle for its employees.

4. The company must set up branches in all municipalities.

5. Executive charters must be submitted to the basic people's congress.

6. The proposal regarding the formation of the company will be approved in accordance with the note listed by the basic people's congress.

Part 2 B. Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector:

1. Study of the report made by the central body for administrative censorship. The basic people's congresses have decided the following:

A. To support the central body for administrative censorship in manpower and technical terms.

B. To apply the law on economic crimes.

C. the penalties imposed against offenders must be submitted to the basic people's congresses.

D. To establish branches of the central body for administrative censorship in all municipalities.

E. To require thoroughness and clarity in the reports of the central body for administrative censorship, and make provisions that the report include negative and positive aspects.

2. Study of the Libyan Arab Company for Foreign Investment's Report. The basic people's congresses decided the following:

1. To support the company in both manpower and technical terms in a way that will enable it to carry out its activities fully and so that its duties lead to the realization of our policy, which aims at economic cooperation with countries.

2. The company must be careful in agreements and participation to safeguard public wealth in a way that will enable it to obtain our rights when political relations have deteriorated.

3. The basic people's congresses stress that more effort has to be made, especially to help realize (?substantial) financial returns and increase dealings with Arab countries in order to increase economic integration among Arab countries.

4. The company's report in the future should be more detailed regarding the company's contribution to all companies and the company's final accounts must be submitted to the basic people's congresses.

Part 2 C. Organizational Issues:

1. The amendment to the people's congresses' general charter. The basic people's congresses approve the amendment of the people's congresses' general charter in accordance to the formulation proposed in the memorandum.[as heard]

2. The elevation [ar tas'id] of the People's Committee for Heavy Industries. The basic people's congresses approve the formation of a People's Committee for Heavy Industries.

3. The elevation of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the elevation of the people's committees of people's bureaus and fraternal bureau. The basic people's congresses approve the formation of a People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.[as heard]

Part 2 D. The Issuance of Laws:

1. Law regarding the organization of people's congresses. The basic people's congresses approve the issuance of a law regarding the organization of basic people's congresses in accordance with the draft proposal and taking into account the observations and amendments made by the people's congresses in particular.

2. Law of the armed people. The basic people's congresses approve the reformulation of the armed people's law in accordance with the notes and amendments made by the people's congresses and resubmit it in its new form to the basic people's congresses in their first ordinary meeting of 1984 to consider its endorsement.

3. Personal statute. The basic people's congresses debated the personal statute law and approved its issuance insofar as it does not contradict the rule of the Holy Koran, the law of the society.

4. [passage omitted on traffic law]

5. Bill forbidding the use of other than the Arabic language in all dealings. The basic people's congresses debated the bill and approved its issuance provided that the congresses' observations are taken into account.

6. Bill regulating marriages to non-Libyans. The basic people's congresses debated the aforementioned bill and approved its issuance provided that includes the notes and amendments made by the basic congresses.

7. [passage omitted on housing and mortage repayments]

8. The basic people's congresses approve the proposed amendments to the administrative censorship law provided that the remarks made by the basic people's congresses are taken into account.

9. Law No 13 of 1981 regarding people's committees. The basic people's congresses approve the proposed amendments to Law No

13 of 1981 provided that the basic people's congresses' remarks are taken into account.

10. Law regarding the formation of a People's General Committee for External Security. The basic people's congresses aprpove the law regarding the formation of a General People's Committee for External Security.

11. [passage omitted on property transfers and use]

III. Part 3: Foreign Policy.

1. Study of the report of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, including the report on the progress of its work in respect to:

A. Changing the UN Charter,

B. Abolishing the right of veto,

C. Halting the nuclear arms race that threatens mankind with annihilation.

The basic people's congresses have discussed the report of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and expressed their satisfaction, asserting at the same time the need for the exertion of greater efforts in this field.

The basic people's congresses have endorsed the agreements submitted to them.

Part 3, paragraph 2. Installation of the missiles at Comiso in southern Italy.

1. The basic people's congresses condemn the Italian Government for accepting the installation of nuclear missiles in the Island of Comiso, which poses a threat to the safety of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

2. The Italian people and the opposition parties there must be alerted to the grave dnager these missiles pose to Italy and the whole world.

3. A dialogue must be opened with Italy to have it define its official position toward the installation of missiles in Comiso and to try to persuade it to abandon this installation and to take a stand of struggle in case the Italian Government adopts a stubborn stand.

4. An urgent meeting of the Mediterranean countries must be called and organized to discuss this matter, to convince them of the dangers inherent in these missiles, and to work to transform the Mediterrranean Basin into a lake of peace.

5. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison should act quickly and effectively on all levels to convince the Italian Government to retract its decision to accept the installation of the missiles because of the threat they pose to the Libyan Arab people.

6. Peace movements opposed to military bases and wars in the world must be supported and the Green Peace movement must be encouraged to arouse the peoples in their countries against the missiles.

7. A revolutionary information campaign among the peoples of the European countries that have bases for nuclear missiles in their territories must be carried out.

8. The missiles will be struck and attacked and destroyed in situ as an act of self-defense should the Italian Government and people adopt a negative stand.

Part 3, Paragraph 3. Discussion of events in Lebanon and the Libyan Arab People's stand on these events.

The basic people's congresses have discussed the events in Lebanon and decided the following:

1. The people's congresses salute the efforts made by the brother commander of the revolution and bless the steps and efforts being made by the Jamahiriyah in regard to Lebanon and other Arab and Islamic questions.

2. The bolstering and supporting of the Lebanese national movement, the free forces, and the Muslims in Lebanon must be bolstered and supported by all means necessary to enable them to stand fast in the face of the imperialist countries.

3. Syria must be supported morally and materially as well as the new revolutionary upsurge within Fatah so that they may challenge the invasion crusade directed against the Arab nation.

4. The affirmation of the resolutions adopted by the people's congresses to help toward the realization of Arab unity, the unification of the Palestinian detachments, and the Lebanese resistance must be affirmed and the Arabs urged to marshal all their military and economic forces against the Zionist-American enemy.

5. The Lebanese regime must not be recognized or supported. The document of capitulation concluded between the Zionist enemy and the Lebanese regime cannot be accepted.

6. The Arab rulers who failed to help Lebanon must be denounced and the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland must be instigated to topple the symbols of treason and agentry and to try to transfer the battle into the countries that support aggression and stand up to America.

7. The withdrawal of the Multinational Force from Lebanon must be sought and the Lebanese question must be kept a local question that concerns only Lebanon and the Arabs.

Part 3, paragraph 4. Work for the realization of the unity of the Arab Maghreb.

The basic people's congresses have discussed the work for the realization of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and decided the following:

1. The basic people's congresses decided on the realization of the unity of the Arab Maghreb. They hail the efforts exerted by the

brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution and consider this unity as a step toward the realization of comprehensive Arab unity.

They also decided to exert further efforts to achieve economic integration among the countries of the Arab Maghreb through the General People's Committee and the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. The results of these efforts are to be submitted to the basic people's congresses.

Part 3. Definition of the Stance of the Jamahiriyah Toward the African States That Restored, and Those Considering Restoring, Their Relations With the Zionist Enemy.

The basic popular congresses decided the following:

1. To freeze relations with both Zaire and Liberia.

2. To work through the OAU countries to exert pressure on these two regimes to reconsider their stances toward the Zionist enemy.

3. To coordinate with the Arab states and draw up a plan for an effective Arab move in Africa to convince the African states not to restore relations with the Zionist enemy and to explain the racist nature of the Zionist enemy and South Africa.

4. To exert political endeavors through international institutions and the OAU to return the Jamahiriyah's funds in the holding companies and banks in these states.

6. To ask the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison not to distribute [as heard] any report about the people's congresses through the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress about:

A. The results of the visits of the brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution to certain friendly and brother States.

B. The results of the African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

C. Arab and international events that reflect on the Jamahiriyah and about the Arab cause and the measures taken by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in this connection.

The basic people's congresses have decided the following:

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison must distribute reports to the basic people's congresses through the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress about all events that reflect on the Jamahiriyah and about the Arab cause and the measures taken by the People's Committee of Foreign Liaison in this connection, so as to study them and acquaint the members of the basic people's congresses with them.

7. To define ways of dealing with foreign states according to their stances toward nationalist issues and the new universal revolutionary jamahiri concept.

The basic people's congresses discussed this clause and decided the following:

A. To boycott America in all economic and political fields.

B. To enter into a dialogue with France and to exert pressure on it.

C. To reconsider existing relations with the countries of Western Europe.

D. To concentrate on war industrialization locally.

E. To consolidate relations with the states of the socialist community.

F. To diversify the sources of weapons.

8. Definition of the Stance of the Libyan Arab People Toward the 'Arafat-Mubarak Meeting. The basic people's congresses have decided the following:

A. To condemn Yasir 'Arafat, who pursued the capitulatory line with the Zionist enemy putting him on the same level as that of the Egyptian regime which betrayed the cause.

B. To support the new revolutionary movement in Fatah.

C. To call on the Arab People's Congress to give 'Arafat an Arab trial since he is considered a traitor to the Arab cause.

D. To continue Arab and Palestinian endeavors to bring about the downfall of 'Arafat and to withdraw his recognition as representative of the organization.

E. To ask the Fatah organization, the PLO, and the Palestinian people to define their stance toward Yasir 'Arafat and to bring about his downfall because he abandoned the Palestinian cause.

F. To stop backing the Palestinian organizations that regard Yasir 'Arafat as their leader.

1. Work of the Libyan Arab Women in Directing 1982-83 Female Graduates To Join Military Academies. The basic people's congresses have decided that the recruitment of 1982-83 female graduates shall be on a volutary basis.

2. [passage omitted on trade transactions and amendments and other domestic matters]

5. The basic people's congresses endorse the budget of the Armed Forces.

V. 1. Part 5.

A. The General People's Congress has decided to reorganize the Secretariat of the General People's Congress as follows:

1. Dr Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, secretary of the congress

'Ali Uthman Bilkhayr, assistant secretary

'Umar Ishkal, secretary for the affairs of the people's congresses

Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary for the affairs of the people's committees

Fituri ad-Dali, secretary for the affairs unions, trade unions, and professional associations

B. 2. The General People's Congress has decided to reorganize the General People's Committee as follows:

Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee

Engineer 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of energy

Engineer Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity

Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation

Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries

'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries

Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Service

Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan, secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security

Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz az-Zulaytini, secretary of the General People's Committee for Education

Dr Murad 'Ali Langi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health

Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlala, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury

Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning

Engineer Muhammad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities and in charge of production

Kamil al-Maqhur, secretary of petroleum [as heard]

(Miftah Ku'aybah), secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison

Dr (Yusuf Hamid ash-Shin), secretary of the General People's Committee for Universities.

Engineer (Mubarak ash-Shamikh), secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport

(Muhammad Abu Bakr Uqaylah), secretary of the General People's Committee for Sports

Colonel (Yunis Bilqasim 'Ali), secretary of the General People's Committee for External Security

VI. The General People's Congress has decided to send a cable of protest to the Italian people and the Italian Government regarding the deployment of missiles on the Island of Comiso, which threatens the safety of the Jamahiriyah.

The General People's Congress has also decided to send a cable of condolences to the family of the late martyr Ammar Kukhtar Daw Taggazi.

This is the end of the resolutions of the popular congresses. [applause]

Condems Missiles in Comiso

LD162225 Tripoli JANA in English 1956 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada al Ulla 13, Feb 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress in its winding up session this morning sent a message to the Italian government on the danger of deploying the U.S. nuclear missiles in south of Italy. It reads as follows:

To the Italian government

The Libyan Arab masses who are currently holding the 9th session of the General People's Congresses, manifestation of democracy and protection of freedom of individuals all over the world strongly condemn the Italian government's attitude granting permission to the head of international terrorism, the U.S. to deploy cruise missiles in the Island of Comiso. Such action is bound to threaten the security of the Mediterranean Basin's countries including the Jamahiriyah as well as the people of freedom and peace-loving nations.

While condemning such aggressive terrorist policies which are directed against all people, the Libyan Arab people are at the same time strongly warning the Italian and the U.S. governments of attacking and destroying these hostile bases an action which would be victory for human beings. The Italian government more than anyone else recognises the courage and determination of the Arab Libyan people.

Simultaneously, the masses of the basic people's congresses salute the people of Comiso, Italy and Europe who went on demonstrations and protests against the deployment of the destructive missiles in Comiso as well as in other European towns. Meanwhile, we call upon the people of the area particularly the sisterly nations in Tunisia and Algeria to make intensive efforts towards confirming the principle of "peace and security" for all people.

Having said that, we hereby stress that the time the U.S. bases are sent back we would offer aid to and cooperation with the Italian government and people for maintaining peace and food for the poor and hungry nations in confirmation of the human rights principles and the UN Charter.

Peace be upon the faithful,

General People's Congresses.

PFLP, Fatah Leaders Arrive for Visit 15 Feb

LD161203 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP General Command, and Brothers Abu Khalid al-Amlah and Abu 'Ali al-Mahdi, members of the revolutionary command in the Fatah movement, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Abu Khalid said that during this visit they will attend sessions of the General People's Congress currently meeting in the Jamahiriyah to familiarize themselves with what goes on inside this revolutionary advanced position which backs the Arab revolutionary forces at this historic stage in confronting the U.S. imperialist onslaught. He added that what is taking place in the Lebanese arena is evidence of the fall of 'Arafat and the course pursued by all traitors in the causes of our Arab nation.

Brother Abu Salih saluted the stances of the Jamahiriyah and Syria which back the Palestine revolution, repel the aggression which our Arab homeland is confronting, and foil all the conspiratorial capitulatory plans.

In his statement to a JANA correspondent, Brother Ahmad Jibril condemned U.S. plots against Lebanon and said that the U.S. Administration is using all its military weight after becoming convinced that the Zionist presence in Lebanon and the secessionist forces are unable to hold out in the face of the heroic resistance by the Lebanese people, who are allied with the Palestinian people.

He added: We are waging the battle of honor against the reactionary alliance represented by King Husayn and Husni Mubarak, who are plotting in Washington with U.S. President Reagan. We in the Palestine revolution believe that 'Arafat is finished and that he has become a party to the imperialist-reactionary alliance.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Qatari Foreign Minister

LD161331 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, feb 16 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani, brother of the Amir of Qatar and Qatari foreign affairs minister on Wednesday in Rabat. Shaykh Suhaym is on a private visit to Morocco.

UAE President Concludes Private Visit

LD161409 Rabat MAP in English 1314 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat, Feb 16 (MAP) — Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has left here Thursday after a private stay in Morocco.

He was seen off by Abdelouahid Belkeziz, Moroccan foreign affairs minister, Shaykh Suhaym ibn Al Thani, brother of the Amir of Qatar and foreign affairs minister and by the UAE ambassador to Morocco.

SUDAN

Transport Minister on Nile Steamer Attack

JN161903 Khartoum SUNA in English 1815 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 16 (SUNA) — Communications and Transport Minister Khalid Hasan 'Abbas today affirmed the Nile traffic between the Kosti River port and the southern regions will continue, and stressed that the conspiracy will never succed in hampering the national unity process, no matter how formidable it may be.

In a statement he issued following the attack by armed outlaws on the tugboat *Hijlija* in the night of current Feb. 13 at Waske, which is 110 km south of Malakal in the Upper Nile region, the minister said six of the tugboat's barges were hit by gunfire. As fire caught on some barges, that carried a total of 100 passengers, the main tugboat was separated from the barges and was able to save some 139 of those who were by then swimming in the Nile, the statement said.

The statement further said 33 of of the boat's workers and six of the army men were also saved. The tugboat, after being hit, did not return to Malakal as it should have done, but proceeded on to Adok, 257 km away further south, thus avoiding the source of the gunfire.

Those wounded have been airlifted to Malakal, while food and medical care has been provided for the survivors at Adok, the statement went on.

The river transport corporation has decided to re-deploy all the tugboats and other river steamers that have left Malakal.

The peoples armed forces sent a helicopter for guiding the barges, while tugboat returned safely to Malakal.

The Peoples Armed Forces also took the *Araka* tugboat to the scene of the events, where it resuced the injured people and the rest of the tugboats in Waskeg area.

On the other hand, the police forces in Tonga port went to the spot where it was discovered that three barges had been carried by the river current near the Tonga port.

One hundred and seventy three people have been saved by the *Hijlija* tugboat, 247 are already in Malakal and other 300 people in Fangak. Searches are currently going on for finding the

number of the alive and dead.

The minister said search, rescuing and counting the lost and injured are currently carried out by the Peoples Armed Forces.

He further affirmed that his ministry and its workers will spare no effort for providing the souther region with the supplies and the equipment necessary for the development projects.

Our armed forces will discapacitate any plot that seeks the unity and security of the country, the minister's statement concluded.

People's Assembly on Libyan-Ethiopian 'Conspiracy'
JN161827 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 16 (SUNA) — The People's Assembly has strongly condemned the foreign intervention in Sudan's affairs and warned that Sudan retaliation to the conspiring countries would be deterent. In its extra-oridinary session devoted to the discussion of the recent events in some parts of southern Sudan today, the Assembly issued a statement denouncing the Libyan-Ethiopian conspiracy against the unity and security of Sudan.

In view of the deplorable events in some parts of the south, the People's Assembly expressed its profound concern over the plots against our country's unity, sovereignty, stability and national security, the statement said.

It added, the Sudanese people, regardless of their different cultures and ethnic orgins, are capabble of overcoming this transient ordeal and are capable of finding durable solution to their own peoblems. The statement further condemned the use of force in political work and in solving national problems. It said objective dialogue was the sole access for solving differences and for dealing with the causes of disunity.

The Assembly called for broadening channels of dialogue and called on the dissidents to lay down arms and to resort to national unity, the constitution, the law and to Addis Arababa accord in all political differences.

The Assembly also called for directing the Sudanese diplomacy to circumyent the plotting and to halt interventions by resorting to wisdom and adherence to the international principles and traditions.

It called on political and executive organizations to enlighten the masses and to enable them to block the way in the face of the country's enemies.

The Assembly also urged the Launching of external information campaigns to refute the foreign [word indistinct] information campaigns. The statement saluted the armed forces for maintaining Sudan's security, unity and stability, and paid tribute to the martyrs who sacrified their lives in the interest of the country and its security.

Foreign Minister Receives FRG Delegation
JN162200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Feb (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak met this morning with Rudi Walter, head of the FRG parliamentary delegation and chairman of the Bundestag's budget committee; Dr (Edel), member of the delegation and vice chairman of the budget committee, and 17 other members representing the Ministries of Finance, Defense, and Foreign Affairs.

The minister welcomed the visiting delegation and praised its visit, which is for the purpose of getting acquainted with matters pertaining to bilateral relations. The minister then spoke about Sudanese foreign policy and Sudan's leading role in solving African questions by peaceful means. He affirmed that Sudan's foreign policy is based on neighborliness and on tackling African and international issues by diplomatic and peaceful means. The minister declared that Sudan abides by the policy of noninterference in other countries' affairs.

Replying to questions on the application of Islamic shari'a in Sudan, Mubarak affirmed that the application of Islamic law in Sudan does not impinge on the freedom of other religions. He pointed out that the application of Islamic shari'a in Sudan generated a fierce campaign in a number of European countries due to the confusion there. Those countries, he said, should have waited for the results of the application of the shari'a before making judging it.

Regarding the bloody events in Lebanon, Mubarak said that the Lebanese problem is an indivisible part of the main issue, the Palestine question. He pointed out that the Lebanese problem calls for a unanimous Arab stand and effective Arab participation in solving it.

The head of the FRG parliamentary delegation expressed his satisfaction with this meeting which, he said, helped them understand Sudanese foreign policy. He also praised the frank manner in which Minister Mubarak explained the various issues.

The meeting was attended by Mustafa Madani, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry; Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary at the ministry; and the heads of the various ministry departments.

The FRG parliamentary delegation arrived by air last night on a 3-day official visit to acquaint itself with cooperation between the two countries.

ETHIOPIA

TPLF Claims 30 Government Casualties Near Debarek

EA161609 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Summary] Tigre People's Liberation Front forces on 7 February attacked an Ethiopian force camped in (Senkaber), near Debarek, and took control of the camp. During the fighting, 30 soldiers were killed or wounded and 6 were captured.

TANZANIA

Mozambique's Machel Talks With Nyerere in Stopover

EA161341 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] President Nyerere this morning held private discussions lasting for more than 1 hour with President Samora Machel of Mozambique at Dar es Salaam International Airport. President Machel made a stopover at Dar es Salaam Airport for nearly 2 hours en route to Maputo from Moscow where he attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. He was met at Dar es Salaam Airport by President Nyerere, the prime minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, and other party and government leaders.

Ndugu Machel later left for Mozambique.

UGANDA

Obote Receives New Lesotho Envoy, Discusses Ties

MB151840 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The Lesotho high commissioner to Uganda, His Excellency Mr Francis Matholoane, today presented his letters of credence to the Ugandan president, Dr Milton Obote. Mr Matholoane is based in Nairobi, Kenya.

In presenting his letters of credence, Mr Matholoane observed that Lesotho and Uganda have had long and durable diplomatic relations, which he hoped will enable the two countries to further explore more possible areas of cooperation. He said Lesotho had benefitted tremendously in technical assistance offered by the Uganda Government. Already a great number of Basotho students obtain their training in Uganda in various fields. Mr Matholoane said that Lesotho was passing through difficult phases on its work to realize independence and self-determination of all its peoples. He said that it was necessary that all African states should seek ways and means of protecting their hard-won independence. The maintenance and the strengthening of the OAU and some bilateral arrangements should prove high among the important in our priorities [as heard], he said. In conclusion, he said that African countries should not only pledge solidarity, but they should also enter into friendship in a concrete and tangible service, where one's enemies becomes also the enemies of the other, thus giving no room for the so-called dissidents.

In his remarks, President Obote reaffirmed Uganda's solidarity and friendship to Lesotho, and he said he hoped that relationships between Lesotho and Uganda would grow from strength to strength. In conclusion, he wished his majesty good health and prosperity.

CAMEROON

President Biya Sends Chernenko Congratulatory Note

AB161510 Dakar PANA in French 1152 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Yaounde, 16 Feb (CAMNEWS/PANA) — The Cameroonian head of state, Paul Biya, sent a congratulatory message to Konstantin Chernenko shortly after his nomination to the post of general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Here is the full text of the message:

At a time when you have been assigned the high functions of general secretary of the CPSU, it is with pleasure that I address to you on behalf of the Cameroonian people, their government, the Cameroon National Union Party, and on my own behalf sincere and warm congratulations. I am convinced that your election will contribute significantly toward the development and diversification of the excellent relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation that have existed between our two countries for a long time now.

While wishing you full success in your high mission, accept, Mr General Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest esteem.

RWANDA

Habyarimana Discusses Economy, Security, Corruption

EA161425 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, gave a press conference in Kinyarwanda yesterday. It was attended by members of the national official and private press. [as heard] He answered various questions relating to the country's policies with regard to the civil service, the economy, security, and education.

While deploring some mistakes made during the latest legislative election campaign, the president of the Republic recommended that the existing electoral regulations should be reinforced and severe measures be taken against recalcitrants in order to avoid completely the discord, hate, and other unhappy consequences experienced in the past when electoral campaigns were conducted by the candidates themselves. The head of state stressed the importance of making the public fully aware of this problem and so increase its political maturity.

Concering civil service problems, President Habyarimana once again criticized laziness, irresponsibility, lack of initiative, and poor coordination existing within certain state institutions. Recalling what he had said during his recent visit to Byumba Prefecture, when he critized management's neglecting its responsibilities, the president said that everyone must fulfill his duties conscientiously and do his job properly. He called for more coordination between various ministerial departments, which explains why interministerial committees have been created to improve collaboration in the state apparatus.

Answering a question on those holding more than one office concurrently, such as members of the Central Committee who are at the same time ministers, MP's, and members of the Communal Technical Commission, the president of the Republic explained that under the law there is no incompatibility. On the contrary, he said, such a situation enables the state to spend less on salaries and helps those concerned to be more aware of the problems to which they contribute in finding solutions.

Concerning problems facing the Rwandan Office of Information, the head of state once again underscored the important role of the press in our country to work toward mobilizing the public for the country's development. He disclosed that the government has decided to support the Rural Communications Development Project so as to promote the activities of the Rwandan Office of Information.

The head of state also disclosed that the setting up of a television network will be examined in the future and efforts will be continued to be made to develop the national press.

Concerning the economy, the president talked about the corruption which is rampant in certain services and in which some of the country's officials are involved. The head of state once again warned those involved, and urged people to disassociate themselves from such feudal hangovers so as to bring about full realization of the 1959 social revolution. Severe measures will be taken against those who are corrupt, and those who practice corruption through other means, particularly bribery.

GHANA

3-Year Economic Recovery Program To Be Launched

AB152156 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The government is to launch a 3-year medium-term plan to accelerate the national economic recovery program. Among other things, the plan will create conditions for the elimination of foreign and local exploitation of Ghana's material and natural resources. It will also promote increased production of selected agricultural items and locally manufactured goods, and reduce the rate of inflation while improving the distribution of incomes, goods and services.

These were announced by the Upper-West Regional Secretary, Mr Joseph (Yele Kyele), when he called on the Tumu-koro [traditional ruler of Tume], Alhaji Yakubu Kanto, at Tumu to explain the 1984 budget. Mr (Kyele) therefore called on Ghanaians to approach their needs judiciously to enable the government to conserve sufficient foreign exchange for development. He said the plan will enable the government to lay the necessary foundation for a sound, reliable economy. He observed that these measures will eradicate tax evasion and malpractices involved in the internal and external trade sectors.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Congratulates Chernenko

AB160938 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 84 p 26

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has sent the following message to Konstantin Chernenko, the new general secretary of the CPSU:

On your election as CPSU general secretary, I am pleased to send you on behalf of the Ivorian people, their government, and on my own behalf my warmest congratulations. I wish you happiness and success in your mission in this world which is in need of peace, justice, and progress.

Highest regards.

Houphouet-Boigny Presides Over Ministerial Session

AB161740 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 84 p 28

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held yesterday morning from 1000 to 1230 at the Presidential Palace with President Houphouet-Boigny presiding.

The Council listened to a presentation made by Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense, and the president of the Republic signed three decrees. Under one decree, Colonel Robert Toure Mamadou was appointed military attache at the Ivorian Embassy in the United States.

The Council also heard several communications made by Foreign Minister Simeon Ake and adopted the timetable for conferences to be held in the Ivory Coast in 1984. The president of the Republic signed several decrees relating to this ministry. Under a decree, Valy Charles Tuho has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ivory Coast to Luxembourg.

MALI

Canadian Aid for Telecommunications Praised

AB161745 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Canadian Agency for International Development [CAID] has contributed 9 billion Malian francs for the strengthening of African unity and for the independence of Africa from Europe as far as telecommunications are concerned. This was stated this morning by Mr Francois (Julio), deputy managing director of the CAID for French-speaking Africa, during the signing ceremony of a loan agreement for the telecommunications development program in Mali. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Speaking first at the ceremony, the deputy managing director of CAID said this program constitutes the second phase of the Canadian Government's support for the development of a telecommunications network in the west Africa subregion generally and in Mali in particular.

On her part, Mrs Fatou Niang, the minister of information and communications, said the Malian Government rightly appreciates the support of the Canadian Government in its development efforts:

[Begin Niang recording] The loan agreement we have just signed at the beginning of the new year eloquently demonstrates Canada's willingness to support Mali in its efforts to remove the country, internally and externally, from its landlocked condition.

The financial contribution of Canada to this program will be 13.6 million Canadian dollars, about 9 billion Malian francs. The program will be centered mainly on the following sectors: professional services, assistance in the maintenance of the networks, support for a planned training schedule and capital investment, coordination, monitoring, and the evaluation of projects. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari Said Considering Limiting Press 'Excesses'

AB162115 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb. 16 (AFP) — Nigerian military head of state Major-General Muhammadu Buhari has hinted that he will limit press freedom because of what he called "excesses" by some of the press.

General Buhari, who came to power in a coup on New Year's Eve against a civilian regime, said in an interview published here today that a section of Nigerian press was "capable of abusing its freedom to the extent of endangering the country's stability." [Words indistinct] provisions of the (?suspended Constitution) guaranteeing press freedom and fundamental human rights would be preserved, General Buhari said "I am going to tamper with that," adding that was because "I know Nigerians very well."

He referred to a scandal in 1979 about an alleged missing 2.8 billion naira (some 3.5 billion dollars) belonging to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), where he had been the senior official for more than three years. General Buhari said that but for a judicial probe that dismissed the allegation, he would have been lynched. He blamed the press for the affair, saying that "somebody just got up one day and said the money was missing and everyone wanted to believe the story."

General Buhari said a section of the Nigerian press had tended to divert his administration from the task of consolidation, and warned that the sort of press freedom that allowed "damage" to be caused to personalities or the nation would not be tolerated.

The number two in Nigeria's ruling 19-man Supreme Military Council (SMC), Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, recently said that the new administration would maintain an "open-door" policy with the press. But Brigadier Idiagbon, who made the statement while receiving visiting International Press Institute (IPI) Chairman Max Snijders, also observed that some of the country's press tended to give the media a negative image in Nigeria. Both Brigadier Idiagbon and the IPI boss reportedly endorsed on that occasion the need for "press responsibility" in Nigeria's present circumstances. They agreed that "there is hardly any country in Africa and Asia that allows as much press freedom as Nigeria."

Meanwhile, an official source has said that an "information decree" is expected next week. No details were available, but observers said this might be a reactivation of the 1976 edict under the last era of Army rule, when public officials only gave out information after they had obtained "clearance."

Idiagbon Touts Government Savings Since Coup

AB161735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has saved 1.3 billion naira in the federation accounts as of the end of last month. This was disclosed in Moscow by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, while addressing the members of staff of the Nigerian Embassy and representatives of the Nigerian Students Union. The chief of staff said that the state of the federation accounts before the military took over power was in the region of 800 million naira monthly. He stated that as of the end of January this year, the present regime was able to achieve that figure as a pointer to its determination to revamp the economy.

Brigadier Idiagbon further told the Nigerians residing in Moscow that the nation's economy was in bad shape and stressed the determination of the new administration to quickly revamp the economy.

On the devaluation of the naira as demanded by the Western powers in order to receive an IMF loan, Brigadier Idiagbon stated that such conditions were in bad faith and not acceptable to Nigeria. He said that Nigeria must not mortgage her economy in the name of a loan.

Gambari: Support Continues for Namibian Independence

AB170915 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Nigeria says she will continue to support any course that will bring about the independence of Namibia at the earliest possible time. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos yesterday that the head of state was waiting with keen interest for the outcome of the Namibian independence talks which have ended in Lusaka, Zambia.

Dr Gambari said that the present military government believed in the independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and within the concept of UN Resolution 435 on the territory. Namibian independence, he added, must be in accordance with the UN-proposed transitional arrangements for the territory.

Former Servicemen Protest to Benue Governor

AB161011 Lagos NAN in English 0940 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Makurdi, Feb 15 (NAN) — About 500 ex-servicemen today in Makurdi marched to the Benue military governor's office to protest against what they called "the persistent refusal of state government agencies to employ them."

The police commissioner for the state, Alhaji Malik Kaita, who intervened, told the ex-servicemen to follow a constitutional process in airing their grievances. He said that it was illegal for them to stage a demonstration without a police permit and advised them to choose five spokesmen with whom he would discuss ways of meeting their demands.

A spokesman for the ex-servicemen, Gregory Iorkohol, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that they were discharged without "a proper rehabilitation programme."

He claimed that they were rejected each time they appeared for interviews for appointment into posts advertised for ex-servicemen. He said that excuses, such as non-possession of primary school leaving certificates and old age, were given, when actually most of them were still young and possessed discharged certificates.

Libya's Jallud Postpones Scheduled Visit

AB161830 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 16 (AFP) — The Libyan "number two", Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, has postponed a visit to Nigeria that he

was to make this week, an official Nigerian source here said today. A presidential spokesman said Major Jallud, who was expected here Tuesday afternoon and was to meet the new head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, had postponed the visit and no new date had been set.

The postponement came amid rumors of the arrest of about 40 people in front of the Libyan Embassy in Lagos. According to the rumors, those arrested were largely Chadians and West Africans being recruited to fight the regime in Ndjamena of President Hissein Habre.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi twice postponed a visit to Nigeria before finally coming to meet then President Shehu Shagari last June.

NATIONAL CONCORD Terms Andropov 'Man of Peace'

AB160950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* dedicates its editorial to the late Soviet president, Yuriy Andropov. The paper describes him as a man of peace who did not try to match the belligerent retorts of America's president, Ronald Reagan. The *CONCORD* enjoins world leaders to use this occasion to reflect on the need for world peace.

TOGO

GUNT Envoy Meets With President Eyadema, Comments

AB162030 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] led by Abderahamane Moussa, close aide of former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, was at the Palace of the Presidency this morning to deliver a message to General Eyadema. After lengthy talks with the head of state, the leader of the GUNT delegation told newsmen that their talks centered on the situation in Chad following the failure of the Addis Ababa conference for reconciliation between Chadian brothers, as well as the GUNT's position in the field:

[Begin recording] [Moussa] We have just been received by President Eyadema. As you can see, it was a lengthy talk; and as the Chadian problem is a complex one, the message we delivered to President Eyadema dealt with the current situation in our country following the failure of the Addis Ababa conference and the Ziguey incident that led the French to make the decision — which in our view is serious — to shift the Red Line further north, that is, from the 15th to the 16th parallel. It is within this framework that we came to express to the president our deep concern.

You know that in the past President Eyadema has done a lot for our country. At a very critical time he went to Ndjamena, at a time when cannons were thundering from all directions. We have come to renew our gratitude to President Eyadema and we are, as far as we are concerned, prepared to seek peace at any cost with our Ndjamena brothers. We are saying that war does not solve the problem. We believe that if the OAU would try to convene another roundtable conference or a meeting with our Ndjamena brothers, this would be a very good step.

[Unidentified reporter] Briefly tell us about the situation prevailing in the field following the 25 January incident.

[Moussa] For the moment the situation is calm, but it is a precarious calm. You know that we are not only in the north; we are also in the center of the country, that is, south of the Red Line. We are also in the south of the country and we believe that for the time being, the situation is calm. But this calm may not last long. [end recording]

RSA, Mozambique, Portugal End Talks on Cahora Bassa

MB161550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Reports from the Portuguese capital say that the tripartite talks on the Cahora Bassa dam, which involved delegations from Mozambique, Portugal, and South Africa, ended yesterday in Lisbon. According to reports from Lisbon, the talks were held in a constructive manner and culminated with the signing of documents agreed upon by the three countries.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama received separately the delegations of Mozambique and South Africa during the evening. The talks lasted for 2 days.

The Mozambique delegation was headed by Antonio Branco, minister of energy and industry, and the South African delegation by Louis Nel, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks several subjects were examined, namely an increase of tariffs for power to be sold to South Africa, and assistance regarding the management and maintenance of the project and the power lines.

ANGOLA

Radio Reports 'Impasse' on Namibian Issue

MB170641 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] An official Angolan Government spokesman has informed ANGOP that an Angolan delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, is in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, pursuing discussions with a U.S. delegation on the Namibian issue. The Namibian issue is currently at an impasse.

The spokesman also said that the discussions will center on the four conditions laid down by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in August last year calling for the withdrawal of the South African troops from the Angolan territory, the implementation in the following 15 days of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council, the cessation by South Africa of each and every support to the UNITA counterrevolutionary group, and SWAPO agreement to the conditions.

In this context the Angolan official source stressed that the Government of the People's Republic will not accept the presence of U.S. observers in the country to supervise a possible cease-fire between the parties involved whereby the United States would perform a neutral role. As recent recorded history has demonstrated, forces hostile to the MPLA which have retarded the process of national liberation in Angola have had the support of the United States, which has not yet recognized the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola and is continuing to render support to the forces intending to stifle the Angolan revolution, the source told ANGOP.

FAPLA Claims 4 UNITA Members Killed in Huambo

MB161626 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have killed another four UNITA counterrevolutionaries in Huambo Province over the past few days as part of the offensive actions that were launched last year. When the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] combatants attacked a UNITA bandit group in the Bailundo area, they also captured an assortment of materiel and military equipment which had been made in South Africa, which is one of the countries which support counterrevolution in Angola.

In the face of the heavy blows that FAPLA has been inflicting upon the counterrevolutinaries, the latter have turned against the peaceful and defenseless civilians who wish to live in peace.

11 'Bandits' Killed

MB170656 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A total of 11 more bandits of the UNITA puppet grouping were killed recently in the provinces of Huambo and Benguela by the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, who continue to deal heavy blows at the enemy of the Angolan revolution.

In attacks on bandit gangs in the Balombo and Bailundo regions in those two provinces, the Angolan Armed Forces also captured military equipment from South Africa and from other countries which are supporting the counterrevolution in Angola.

Chinese Give Flood Aid, Express Solidarity

MB170912 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] In order to give relief support to the people who have been affected by the torrential rains which recently hit the capital, the People's Republic of China has given our country a donation valued at $10,000. The donation was delivered in Luanda yesterday by the counsellor of the Chinese embassy in Angola, (Sheng Den Ming), to the provincial financial delegate, (Emilio Antonio), who represented the provincial commissioner, Comrade Mariano Puku.

At the ceremony the Chinese diplomat expressed the solidarity of his government and people with the victims of the rains and hoped that life will return to normal in the residential areas which have been affected by the natural disaster as soon as possible.

In reply the Luanda provincial financial delegate thanked him for this gesture of Chinese solidarity with our people and reaffirmed the wish of the Angolan people to strengthen even further their relations with that Asian country.

Present at the ceremony were the deputy provincial commissioner for Luanda, Alberto de Almeida, and members of the Luanda Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

BOTSWANA

President Masire Sends Congratulations to Chernenko

MB170741 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a complimentary message to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr Konstantin Chernenko. The message reads:

The government and the people of Botswana join me in sending you warm congratulations on the occasion of your unanimous election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. We therefore wish you every success in carrying out the heavy responsibilities of your high office.

OAU's Onu Meets With Masire, Discusses African Issues

AB161830 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Gaborone, 16 Feb (BOPA/PANA) — Dr Peter Onu, interim secretary general of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], has said the organization would have no reason to quarrel over the U.S.-sponsored peace initiatives in southern Africa if the initiatives lead to the implementation of UN Resolution 435 and the independence of Namibia.

Dr Onu is in Gaborone on a two-day visit during which he will seek advice from President Quett Masire to find answers to such problems as those [words indistinct] the Western Sahara and Chad.

I am trying to consult as many leaders as possible to narrow the differences on the issues, he said in an interview.

On Chad, he said, it was not merely a political problem but one of fundamental differences between two sides. He was not working within a given time-frame, he said, but the OAU hoped to convene a meeting within the next few months. It was far too dangerous to let the position remain as it was, he added.

Dr Onu would be going on to Maputo from Gaborone. He has already visited Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia on his current mission.

MAURITIUS

Indian Foreign Minister Rao Arrives in Port Louis

BK161045 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, has arrived in Port Louis to preside over the meeting of the India-Mauritius Joint Commission. He was received at the airport by the Mauritius foreign minister, Mr Anil Gayan, senior officials, and the Indian high commissioner, Mr Prem Singh.

During his 3-day stay the external affairs minister will call on the governor general, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam. He will also meet the Mauritius prime minister.

Joint Commission Talks Begin

BK161705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission meeting began in Port Louis today. The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, is leading the Indian delegation. Speaking at the plenary session, Mr Rao promised all possible help to Mauritius as soon as possible. He said despite her limitations as a developing nation, India has been giving expertise and know-how to various developing countries.

The Mauritius foreign minister, Mr Anil Gayan, proposed cooperation in the fields like agriculture, industry, education, telecommunications, and shipping.

Earlier, Mr Rao called on the governor general, Sir Seewosagar Ramgoolam. He also met the Mauritian prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Leaves USSR After Meeting Delegation Heads

MB161053 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Field Marshal Samora Machel, the chairman of Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Moscow for home last evening. Yesterday, President Samora Machel met Nikolay Tikhonov, the Soviet premier, with whom he exchanged viewpoints on Mozambique-USSR bilateral relations and on the prevailing international situation. Also yesterday, the Mozambique head of state held meetings with the heads of state of Cuba, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, Fidel Castro, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and Didier Ratsiraka, respectively.

President Samora Machel is leading a high-level delegation which attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, the late Soviet leader.

Visits Nyerere in Tanzania

MB161235 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this morning from the USSR. President Samora Machel was in the USSR at the head of an important party and government delegation that attended the funeral in Moscow of the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. At Maputo International Airport, President Samora Machel was received by members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers.

During his return journey, President Samora Machel made a stopover in Dar es Salaam, where he met with Julius Nyerere,

his Tanzanian counterpart, with whom he discussed the situation in southern Africa. It is worth recalling that during the meeting held in Moscow yesterday, President Samora Machel and Nikolay Tikhonov, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, pointed out that Mozambique-USSR relations are based on a solid foundation of friendship dedicated to the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries. The two leaders described as excellent the prospects for the development of this cooperation relationship. During the same meeting, the Soviet leader underlined that it was his country's desire to develop efforts in support of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude for President Samora Machel's attendance at the funeral ceremony of Yuriy Andropov and described it as an expression of profound friendship and solidarity between the parties, states, and peoples of both countries.

On the international situation, particularly in southern Africa, the Mozambique head of state briefed Nikolay Tikhonov on recent talks between Mozambique and South Africa. Also in Moscow, President Samora Machel held meetings yesterday with other revolutionary leaders, notably the presidents of Cuba, Madagascar, and Ethiopia, respectively Fidel Castro, Didier Ratsiraka, and Mengistu Haile Mariam. During his meeting with Fidel Castro, President Samora Machel also discussed the situation in southern Africa. The meeting between Presidents Samora and Fidel Castro lasted for 5 hours, having been interrupted for half an hour when PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat greeted the Mozambique head of state.

Parliamentary Delegation Visits Gaza Province

MB170854 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0430 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of European parliamentarians and officials from Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific nations is visiting Mozambique and arrived yesterday in Gaza Province. The mission, which arrived at Xai-Xai yesterday morning, was received by the governor, Aurelio Manave.

Colonel Aurelio Manave considered the visit of this delegation to Gaza as a solidarity gesture to the population of the province, who at this moment are suffering from the effects of the drought and the recent Cyclone Domoina.

Later the delegation went to the Manjacaze District, where they visited the village of Macuacua.

USSR, China, Britain Donate Flood Assistance

MB170726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Another donation for the flood victims arrived in Maputo this morning from the USSR. The Soviet donation comprises 3,500 metric tons of baby food. Yesterday, an aircraft arrived in Maputo carrying a donation from the USSR for flood victims. The donation comprises 24 metric tons of implements and foodstuffs.

Also yesterday, the Chinese ambassador in Maputo handed a $20,000 check, about 800,000 meticals, to Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, also in support for the flood victims.

In turn, OXFAM, one of the largest voluntary British aid agencies, has given our country over 50,000 pounds for the purchase of seeds. Last year this organization launched a major campaign in Britain for the collection of funds to support drought victims in the south of our country. The permanent emergency committee comprised by representatives of five British aid agencies will meet today to decide on assistance to be rendered to Mozambique in support for the flood victims.

Party Departments Meeting Discusses Organization

MB162000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The works of the national meeting of the departments of the party continued in Maputo today under the guidance of Major General Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for ideology of the Central Committee. The party organization was discussed this morning, and on that topic the session studied ways of guaranteeing the most correct and dynamic operation of the party structures from the upper echelon to the grassroots level. Questions related to the party stucture and the management of the celis by the higher echelons in particular were analyzed in depth.

In the afternoon, the meeting focused its attention on the economic work of the party, with a view to strengthening the party's leading role in the fight against famine and the lack of clothing. Special attention was paid to the direction of small projects and the creation of pilot districts in several provinces. The party training tasks were also discussed this afternoon.

The meeting will continue tomorrow, with sector meetings topping the agenda.

Nampula City To Place Local Forces in All Wards

MB160949 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0430 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Local forces will be established at all wards of Nampula city to ensure peace and order. Mass democratic organizations will mobilize active particpation by the people in order to implement the decisions of the fourth congress in the fight against famine and the armed bandits. These guidelines were laid down by major General Eduardo da Silva Nihia, the second provincial party secretary and military commander of Nampula Province, during a demonstration held in Nampula yesterday in support for the new year presidential message and in denounciation of the criminal actions of the armed bandits.

The Nampula military commander said that the Mozambique Armed Forces, in coordination with the defense and security forces and the people in general, must heighten their vigilance and the struggle against armed bandits. Information and mediation centers will be established in all wards of Nampula city and citizens who have undertaken political and military training

courses will be given weapons to defend the city. Eduardo da Silva Nihia also said that entry and exit regulations would be stipulated for the wards of Nampula City. The demonstration was organized by the secretariat of the Nampula City Committee and was held at 25 September Stadium.

RSA Tricameral Parliamentary System 'Only for Show'
MB161655 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] During the last few years there has been a disturbing increase in the recruitment of traitors by the enemies of freedom in southern Africa. A large number of Africans have been hired in Angola, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and other countries to carry out terrorist and sabotage operations against the majority of the people of these nations. Our countries are poor because of the cruel exploitation of colonialism and because of the continuing economic exploitation of international imperialism. The recruitment of traitors to carry out acts of armed banditry to block our economic development is an additional method used by imperialism to make us toe the line.

South Africa is the regional gendarme of imperialism. Much of the recruitment of traitors in southern Africa has been done by the authorities in Pretoria. The financial and other support which provides the lifeblood of the South African system is supplied by imperialism. This support has been used inside South Africa as well as in the neighboring countries to finance the recruitment of traitors to the cause of African liberation. The puppet leadership of the bantustans is an obvious example. The bantustan leaders are collaborators in a system which, according to the South African Council of Churches, has led to the forced removal of nearly 3.5 million black South Africans from their homes in the last 2 decades. The Council of Churches says this has led to mass starvation.

Today the recruitment of traitors has gone a stage further. Certain personalities in the so-called Colored and Indian communities have offered themselves as collaborators in the new parliamentary system in South Africa, and under this system the Coloreds and Indians will have what is supposed to be parliamentary representation. It is only for show. The Colored and Indian communities know this, and it is now clear that the proposed constitutional changes would be roundly defeated if put to a referendum among these communities. Therefore, the government has declared that there will be no referendum. But of course there are puppets in thse communities who are accepting the crumbs from the masters' plates: the leadership of the colored Labor Party, the phantom organization Solidarity.

As we in the neighboring states have seen, Pretoria's recruitment of puppets can be very damaging, but the trouble with being a puppet is that you need a puppet master to hold the strings, and the whole history of the liberation struggle around the world shows that when the forces of liberation are nearing victory the puppets are abandoned. The strings are cut. This has happened in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Pretoria's new puppets should think about this and consider whether it is all worthwile.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma: Only SWAPO-RSA Agreement Will End War
MB171328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] London, Feb 17, SAPA — SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma pledged today to continue the war in SWA/Namibia regardless of whether there was a disengagement or ceasefire agreement between South Africa and Angola. "The struggle in Namibia will continue whether there is agreement or no agreement between other forces," he told a press conference here. The war would only end, he said, when an agreement was concluded between SWAPO and South Africa leading to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, the plan for the territory's independence.

Mr Nujoma repeatedly drew a clear distinction between the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola and SWAPO's operations inside SWA/Namibia. "SWAPO never fought inside Angola," he said. "It fights within Namibia. Unless disengagement is followed by ageement to implement Resolution 435, the resistance to oppression will continue. It will never effect the struggle in Namibia."

He said that so far the Angolan Government "has not said SWAPO should discontinue operating from Angola." SWAPO believed the Angolan Government and the frontline states would always continue to support "the struggle of the Namibian people under the banner of SWAPO."

He repeated that SWAPO was ready to sign a ceasefire with South Africa in terms of Resolution 435. "We are fighting a war because it is imposed on us. We are for peace — but that doesn't mean SWAPO will surrender," he said.

Nujoma's Terms for Talks
PM170911 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Feb 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "SWAPO Is Prepared To Have Discussions With South Africa 'On Neutral Ground'"]

[Text] SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma had a meeting with Claude Cheysson Monday, 13 February. The external relations minister recalled France's stance in favor of Namibia's independence based on UN Resolution 435. France, which was part of the "Western Contact Group" on Namibia, along with the United States, Britain, Canada, and the FRG, had suspended its participation in that group 7 December.

After the meeting Mr Nujoma specified that the truce between Pretoria and Luanda is quite separate from the cease-fire in Namibia. "We are prepared," he said, "to observe the truce proposed to Angola by South Africa in the framework of its 'disengagement' from Angolan territory, but we demand that subsequently, and within 2 weeks, South Africa and SWAPO sign a cease-fire agreement." Mr Nujoma accepted the principle of discussions with Pretoria, but only "on neutral ground."

In addition, the multiparty conference formed by the six Namibian political parties to draw up a common strategy on Namibia's future resumed its work in Windhoek 13 February.

Multiparty Conference To Review Lusaka Talks

MB171238 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Multiparty Conference in South-West Africa has said in Windhoek that the talks in Lusaka will be discussed by the Multiparty Conference today. The proceedings of the conference had been amended to provide time for the discussion of the security situation in South-West Africa.

Political leaders in the Multiparty Conference have welcomed the progress made towards peace in southern Africa at the talks in Lusaka earlier this week.

The leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he was watching with great interest the latest developments, which apparently held great promise.

The leader of the National Party's delegation, Mr Eben van Zijl, said the developments look like something that could work, and every step in the direction of peace should be heartily welcomed.

The leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said it was an historic achievement in the endeavor to find durable peace. He said all the parties concerned must see that the agreements reached were adhered to.

RSA Press Presents 'Distorted Picture' of Territory

MB170710 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Distorted Utterances"]

[Text] Political observers have pointed out that certain recent statements by Mr Pik Botha, foreign affairs minister in the South African Government, could cause incalculable damage in various spheres. It is obvious that this would be grist to the mill for those who would like to see a rift between South Africa and South-West Africa, especially if the latter's white inhabitants can be shown as the guilty ones.

The clearly appreciable reactions which followed the minister's statements in the television program broadcast on 6 February 1984, and the counter-reactions which can be expected from the South African Government and public after this, will determine what the eventual outcome will be.

The suspicion over many years that those in responsible circles do not present South Africa with the correct picture of South-West Africa has now been brought very strongly to the fore among South-West Africans. Not only the English, but also the Afrikaans newspapers in South Africa, are painting a distorted picture of South-West Africa and its people — or, in this case, the white nationalists. This, despite the South African prime minister's personal standpoint of no mutual interference.

Since the somewhat one-sided termination of the South-West African National Assembly's representation in the South African Parliament, there has been no public platform in South Africa where the majority of the white South African [as published] citizens can make their voices heard.

The result of this has been subjective information and enlightenment, on the basis of which the South African rulers and opinion makers have to make decisions.

The almost regimented manner in which certain Afrikaans newspapers in South Africa have belittled, and continue to ridicule, their former white nationalists in South-West Africa, is totally incomprehensible.

Supplementary to this, the caricature images being projected of the white nationalists is rejected by South-West Africans as unrealistic, unfair, unreasonable, and false.

What has lately been especially disturbing is the conspicuous campaign in South Africa to divorce South-West Africa from the Republic. When South-West Africans react to this in letters of protest, these letters are, understandably, simply not published; yet all letters from within South Africa which can contribute to the promotion of such a psychosis are published.

To return to the statement by the foreign minister, the question can rightfully be asked whether this is the norm and standard of information carried to the highest authority — the cabinet — andon which strength decisions are made about the crucial survival of South-West Africa?

Nujoma New Year Address Optimistic on Independence

MB161045 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 13 Feb 84

["Extracts" of New Year message by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, issued on 1 January; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The year 1983 has drawn to an end and we are now closing into 1984. Before we embark upon our tasks and responsibilities awaiting us in 1984, let us first and foremost evaluate our past activities, in 1983 in particular, and the whole path we have so far traversed. We should make serious and critical analysis of the political, military, and socioeconomic situation in and outside our country and all other related aspects that have impeded or may impede the acceleration of independence of our motherland. We should take stock of the great trials, hardships, difficulties, mistakes, setbacks, and of course, successes, achievements, and victories which we have scored against our enemy. This is even much more important now that we are entering into new year 1984, which will mark 100 years of colonial and foreign rule and subjection of our country.

I do not think that any true Namibian patriot should be happy or proud about this. It is therefore high time that we Namibians as a nation clearly identify our enemy as the South African regime and also its supporting imperialist allies, most particularly the present U.S. Administration, headed by President Ron-

ald Reagan. We should identify our cause and political desire, that is, we want freedom from the yoke of colonialism, oppression, exploitation, torture, killings and other barbaric acts perpetrated upon us by the South African racists, using their arms and colonial officials. We have been made prisoners in the country of our birth while many of us are forced into exile. What is more, confronted by intensified SWAPO military actions and the active anticolonial assistance by the Namibian masses, the racist regime has resorted to wholesale campaigns of terror and increased brutal repression against the popular masses and, in particular, against members and supporters of SWAPO.

The massacre of Cassinga, (Otshatokwa), (Omashaka), (Epinga), and many other places where hundreds of our innocent patriots are today buried in mass graves are vivid testimonies and the clear manifestation of the Boer genocidal philosophy. Furthermore, in its desperate attempts because of its failure to effectively fight against the People's Liberation Army of Namibia combatants inside Namibia, the racist Pretoria regime has intensified its military aggression against independent neighboring sovereign states, especially the People's Republic of Angola, under the pretext of the so-called hot pursuit of SWAPO fighters.

But, comrades and fellow compatriots, the truth is that we are fighting in Namibia, not in Angola. It is inside Namibia and not in Angola where we have been confronting the Boers militarily since 1966, and are waging and will continue to wage our protracted war for national liberation until the illegal regime is totally defeated and is forced to withdraw its colonial administration in order to pave the way for a democratic change and establishment of a people's government in our country. The racist regime in Pretoria is neither serious nor honest, nor has it the intention to quit our country peacefully so as to allow our people to determine their own destiny. As [word indistinct] the regime has stepped up various reactionary activities against the decolonization process of Namibia under the pretext of checking the so-called Soviet-Cuban threat of expansionism in Africa.

We resolutely reject any attempt to impose unacceptable new colonial solutions on us. Our people will never submit to pressure and bully. We will persevere in our struggle for self-determination and national independence. Our faith in final victory is stronger than ever before. In its vain efforts to prevent the fulfillment of our people's wishes and aspirations, the Botha regime, with active assistance and encouragement from its imperialist allies, especially the U.S. Reagan administration in Washington, has concocted a chain of artificial impediments and illogical excuses, in such a deceptive way that each proposal agreed upon for a peaceful decolonization of Namibia is finally rejected or inhibited with extraneous or irrelevant issues at the point of its implementation. For example, the racist regime and its U.S. friends are demanding that our independence should be conditional to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. It is clear that the Cuban forces are in Angola because of South Africa's persistent aggression and threats against Angola, such as the continued occupation of some parts of the southern territory by racist troops.

On many occasions I have emphasized that we Namibians are our own liberators. Our freedom and independence can only be achieved if all of us are making patriotic and concerted efforts to fully unite as one people and stand up with dignity and courage against our common enemy, which is the South African colonial racist regime. This can be achieved only if we are ready to make the supreme sacrifices for the better future of our country, only if all of us courageously reject South African manipulations and intrigues to divide us and use some of us as its lackeys, and political mercenaries to fight against our own genuine freedom and national independence. This is what is happening in the case of those puppets from the ill-fated Turnhalle puppet conference down to the present so-called multiparty conference, which is actually a multipuppet conference.

Dear compatriots, the tasks we are facing are not easy, but I am deeply convinced that they are within our power and our capabilities as true Namibians firmly dedicated to liberating our country. Over the years the racist rulers of South Africa have been carrying out a propaganda campaign aimed at creating suspicion or frightening the Namibian people, especially the white community, not to join or support SWAPO. Our struggle has never been and will never be a struggle against an individual or against whites as a community. We cannot commit the crime of practicing racial discrimination, which we are opposed to and bitterly fighting against. Another historical propaganda is that we are communist robbers who will rob people of their property or deprive them of their property rights. On the contrary, SWAPO is fighting for the protection of each and every Namibian citizen and his or her property. We are fighting for the reinstatement of the rights of the majority in our country.

Concerning foreign companies in Namibia, SWAPO has no objection to such companies to operate in Namibia, but under a new agreement or within the guidelines of the policy laid down by the new Namibian government based on just mutual interests and cooperation. SWAPO has time and again said, and I repeat here, that all law-abiding Namibians — whites, blacks, Coloreds — will be entitled to equal social facilities, and their human rights will be protected and respected before the law. We want to create a new democratic society in which freedom of the people will be guaranteed.

It is regrettable and painful to note that in spite of exploitation and killings of our people some Namibians have fallen prey to the South African manipulations and intrigue. They have been bought by South Africa. Having become instruments of the Pretoria regime, they accuse SWAPO as being a so-called enemy of the Namibian people. They are, in their cowardice, afraid to point their fingers at the real cuprits — the oppressive, racist South Africa regime — their master. Pretoria has all along [words indistinct] or status of its puppet show in Namibia as soon as they realize that such a political circus has been rejected by the Namibian people, the international community, and even her Western friends. There have been the so-called Advisory Council, the Turnhalle Conference, DTA, Aktur, National Assembly, State Council, just to mention a few. The State Council died before it was born. DTA is dead, and now the so-called multiparty conference created by South Africa in order to form a new anti-SWAPO front and to delay the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 is incoherent and will also soon die in a natural death like the others.

Fellow Namibians, these puppets and political thugs will never be in a position to bring freedom to our country. In Namibia today corruption and unemployment are the order of the day. More than 80,000 people are jobless, most of whom are forced to join the racist South African military army. Investment in Namibia has dried up and the colonial economy is in ruins. The external debt of the colonial administration in Namibia is in excess of 500 million rand. Productivity has drastically declined in Namibia.

SWAPO continued to score more victories on a diplomatic and political front. The year 1983 has witnessed a more active and successful mobilization campaign of the international community, most particular among the democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces in the capitalist world. We have succeeded in further isolating racist South Africa and even causing dissension among its imperialist allies of the Western Contact Group. In this respect, France has announced the rejection of the linkage of Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops and even their withdrawal from the group. Of late, Britain and Canada have also followed suit in rejecting this sinister insistence of linkage by the United States and South Africa.

The two countries voted for Security Council Resolution 539, which inter alia rejected the linkage. The U.S. Government, instead of voting on the resolution as expected, was forced to abstain from voting. This is a victory for us.

In addition to this are the positions taken by the Commonwealth and Nonaligned Movement summit in New Delhi last year, as well as the UN General Assembly, supporting our position in rejecting linkage. In short, the overwhelming majority of the world community is with us in demanding the independence of our country now.

It has become quite clear that the so-called South African Defense Forces are now in a state of confusion, frustration, and utter demoralization. The South African soldiers in Namibia are practically forced to fight the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN] against their will. They have realized they are fighting and dying on a foreign soil, in a foreign country, and for no reason other than the colonial ambition of the Botha racist clique. They are being forced to fight an unjust war, a war which they cannot and will never win. Many have succeeded in fleeing into exile. There are those who are frightened into believing that if they were to lay down their arms and come over to SWAPO, they would be killed. This is not true, and I want to assure them that SWAPO will welcome them with open hands. Even those whom we have captured can testify to this.

Let this be very clear to everybody in Namibia that the national interest of our country is of paramount importance. We know too well that it is the destiny of our people which is at stake. SWAPO has always opened its doors to all those forces which are opposed to colonialism and racism in our country. The combatants of PLAN, together with the South African ANC militants of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation — military arm of the ANC] continue to gallantly and with increasing fighting morale score great and impressive victories over the racist occupationist forces in Namibia and South Africa during the course of 1983. The enemy has lost large quantities of arms and ammunition, heavy armament and aircraft. Successful attacks at various enemy military installations were conducted to such extent that the enemy was forced to admit and even announced many of our actions and, what is more, went further in admitting that 1983 was the most active and successful year of operations by the PLAN combatants. Obviously, PLAN has grown into a formidable and battle-tested combat force, an army able to confront and contain more than 110,000 strong enemy troops equipped with the most sophisticated weapons in Namibia.

For this reason, racist South Africa is today forced to spend between $3 and $4 million per day in its war of aggression against the Namibian people. I call upon you, dear compatriots, valiant son and daughters of Namibia, to unite and rally behind SWAPO in order that with resoluteness and abundant political commitment we redouble our efforts toward the realization of our noble aims and objectives. Let each and every one of us do something to hasten the process for national liberation of our country and achievement of our national independence in the year 1984, which will put an end to colonialism and racist oppression in our country. But to deliver the final blow against foreign domination and exploitation and ensure freedom, peace, and human dignity of our people is not simple. It requires that we continue mobilizing ourselves to the fullest extent, to work toward unity of all progressive-minded and patriotic forces of our population. Let us show to the outside world, including South Africa, that we are now more than ever before ready to take power in 1984 and to determine our own future, or else we are ready and willing to fight and even die for our freedom and national independence. Let us declare the year 1984 as the year of a united action, the year of Namibia's independence. The war for liberation will continue until Namibia is totally liberated and genuinely independent.

We remain willing and committed to negotiate meaningfully with anyone who is genuinely and seriously interested in the decolonization of our country.

We challenge the South African regime to agree to free and fair elections as stipulated in the UN Resolution 435 in the year 1984, and she will clearly see that SWAPO is incontestably the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Alma [Soul] and glory to all those who selflessly sacrificed their lives in carrying out their patriotic and historic mission for the total liberation of our motherland.

Everything for the struggle. All for victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Describes RSA-Angolan Joint Commission

MB161945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 16, SAPA — South Africa and Angola have set up a joint comission to monitor the disengagement of their forces and the cessation of hostilities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced today. Speaking at a new conference at Jan Smuts airport on his return from Lusaka, Mr

Botha said the commission would initially consist of "a couple of hundred" Angolan and South African "military personnel" in equal numbers.

Mr Botha described the commission as the structure through which peace could be achieved in the region and said: "It was a successful and positive event in the history of southern Africa." He added that the commission could, by joint agreement, call on the United States for assistance. The aim of the commission was to "monitor, detect, investigate and report any alleged violation of the commitment of the parties concerned."

Mr Botha said as far as he was concerned, a ceasefire in southern Angola was practically in effect.

The first meeting of the joint commission took place in Lusaka today, where South African, Angolan and U.S. delegates met to discuss steps "to further the process for peace in southern Africa." Further meetings would be held at mutually agreed times and places. The U.S. could also be consulted for assistance on a mutually agreed basis. But Mr Botha stressed that U.S. involvement would not be on a major scale. "This is no Vietnam or Lebanon," he said.

South Africa, the minister said, was agreed on a time scale towards the withdrawal of all its forces from southern Angola, but would reveal no details. The ultimate aim, he said, was to enable Angola to reassert its sovereignty. If there was no threat from South Africa in the south it followed that Cuban forces could be withdrawn from Angola and South Africa could press ahead with the implementation of Resolution 435 — the United Nations peace plan for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha stressed that Cuban forces had to leave Angola in terms of the U.S. and South African conditions for independence in SWA/Namibia. He said there could be no free and fair elections in the territory as long as the Cubans remained in Angola.

Questioned as to who had been the major instigator in the moves towards peace, he said it had been Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. But, he added, South Africa, Angola and the frontline states all wanted peace. Mr Botha said that although personnel involved in the monitoring of the withdrawal would be "military personnel" they would also be available for other duties of a peaceful nature.

He said the UN had not been consulted in the present efforts and that there had been no meeting with SWAPO.

He said South Africa would not object to a meeting between the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Mr Willie van Niekerk, and SWAPO, "although I would not particularly like it. I won't stand in the way of it."

The South African delegation was led by Mr Botha and included Mr van Niekerk, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, the director general of foreign affairs, Dr Hans Van Dalsen, the director general of the national intelligence service, Dr Neil Barnard, the ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, and the chief of the Army, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

The Angolan delegation was led by the minister of the interior, Mr Alexander Rodrigues, and the U.S. delegation by the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

U.S. Spokesman Cited

MB171221 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A spokesman for the American State Department says it is reasonable to assume that the United States will be asked to help monitor the agreement between South Africa and Angola. He said that participation by American foreign service and American military personnel in the monitoring would give both South Africa and Angola greater confidence in the military disengagement process.

The Voice of America reported that American officials had pointed out that only a few officers and a few enlisted men would be around to help with communications.

A spokesman for the American State Department says it is reasonable to assume that the United States will be asked to help monitor the agreement between South Africa and Angola. [repeated sentence as heard] He said there was no truth in the rumor of large American presence in the region.

ANC Assails RSA 'Ploy'

AB171221 Lagos NAN in English 1153 GMT 17 Feb 84

[By Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Lusaka, Feb 17 (NAN) — South Africa's sole objective in initiating talks with Mozambique and Angola is to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and reverse the progress being made in the struggle against apartheid, the African National Congress has said.

Mr John Macatini, head of the International Relations Department of the ANC, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lusaka during the week that the talks were also a ploy to replace the frontline states' governments with puppet regimes. Though the talks were capable of adversely affecting the tempo of the struggle against apartheid, ANC could not and would not abandon the fight against the inhuman system, Mr. Macatini said.

Mr Macatini said that the talks had left the ANC with no alternatives other than the intensification of its offensives against the Pretoria regime and called for increased assistance from the international community. He told NAN that there was a direct relationship between the struggle against apartheid, which was being spearheaded by ANC, and the sovereignty of the countries in the southern African subregion. Peace in southern Africa could never be achieved through negotiations with a regime that had become notorious for aggression and repression, Mr. Macatini said.

Asked for comments on whether the talks could lead to Mozambique demanding the removal of ANC offices from Maputo, Mr

Macatini said: "we cannot believe that Mozambique will suddenly turn its back against the principles upon which it gained its independence."

Prime Minister Comments on By-Election Loss

MB161225 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the conditions in which the National Party [NP] took part in the Soutpansberg by-elections were the worst ever. Commenting on the Conservative Party's [CP] victories in both the parliamentary provincial by-elections, Mr Botha pointed out that in the referendum, the Northern Transvaal was the only area in which a "no" vote was recorded. He said the NP in the Northern Transvaal area and throughout the country would have to prepare for the future if it wished to carry out the mandate received in the referendum. He added that the results in Soutpansberg and Pinetown contributed nothing towards solving the country's national and international problems.

The leader of the NP in the Transvaal, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has expressed disappointment at the outcome of the Soutpansberg elections, adding, however, that he is by no means in despair. He said in a statement issued in Cape Town that it would be wrong to make generalizations because of the results.

The leader of the CP, Dr Treurnicht, says the Soutpansberg results show that voters have had second thoughts about the course being followed by the government. Describing his party's win as an excellent achievement, Dr Treurnicht said it was of particular significance, seeing that he was unsuccessful in the same constituency just a year ago.

In his reaction to the results the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said it should not discourage the government from continuing on its road to reform.

In the Soutpansberg parliamentary by-election, Mr Tom Langley of the CP received 5,836 votes, 497 more than the NP candidate, Mr H. (Kruger). In the provincial by-election, Mr (Eli Thom) of the CP received 5,783 votes, 477 more than the NP candidate, Mr (J.E. Vorster). The percentage poll was 69.9.

Minister Sees 'Birth Pangs' for New Constitution

MB161800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says nothing and no one will stop the government on its course of reform. Addressing a regional conference of relations committees in Bellville, Mr de Klerk said that the implementation of the new constitutional dispensation will undoubtedly be accompanied by severe birth pangs, particularly on the secondary and tertiary levels of government. He said it was precisely on these levels that the relations committees could play an extremely important role as media of communication.

Mr de Klerk said that the government's aim was to reconcile the conflicting demands of the various groups by reaching mutual understanding and by promoting cooperation to achieve communal goals. He said that the new constitutional dispensation was a gigantic step in this direction. He appealed to the public to accept that multinationality and deep-lying differences were part of the South African reality, but at the same time they were broadly based communal interests. He said absolute separation was impossible, but that argument should not be used to advocate the abolition of all forms of separation.

Minister Says 'Outsiders' Incite Black School Unrest

MB170806 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of education and training, Mr Barend du Plessis, says that in spite of intensive steps taken to identify and seek solutions in black education, intimidation and attempts to disrupt it are increasing. Reacting in Cape Town to the recent and current unrest at certain schools which had resulted in violence and the death of a pupil, Mr du Plessis said there was ample evidence of incitement by outsiders who, with the assistance of a small number of students, were seeking to manipulate pupils for their own political ends through intimidation and undue influence.

Mr du Plessis said the disruption of the educational process was detrimental to both black pupils and parents.

250 Families in Transvaal To Be Resettled

MB171320 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Another 250 families in the Transvaal are to be resettled by the Department of Cooperation and Development. The announcement was made in Parliament this morning by Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof. Koornhof said 250 (Bafokeng) families in the (Motlatla) area would be resettled to the district of Delareyville. He says a date has yet to be set for the move but that facilities would be provided prior to resettlement. Koornhof says officials from his department have met on several occasions with representatives of what he calls the (Bafokeng) tribe and that these residents had agreed to move provided certain conditions were met. The provisions included the enlargement of the resettlement area by 800 hectares. Koornhof says this provision is being investigated.

Official Stabbed During Squatter Camp Demolition

MB170702 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] There has been a confrontation between squatters and government officials at the Nyanga squatter camp near Cape Town. In a scuffle during Administration Board demolitions at Nyanga yesterday, an official of the board was stabbed. With details, Beatty Hofmeyer.

[Hofmeyer] The stabbing took place while inspectors were demolishing shelters in the Nyanga bush area on the outskirts of Crossroads. The inspector, (H. Horn), was not seriously injured. According to (Gert du Preez), the Western Cape Administration Board liaison officer, a man has been arrested in connection with the incident. He said two other men had been arrested on charges of obstructing inspectors in the execution of their duties. Continuous demolitions have led to increasing tension between inspectors and squatters in the area. Five shelters were demolished yesterday.

SWAZILAND

Queen Regent: Nation Must Pay for Cyclone Damage

MB170945 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Feb 84 p 1

[By *TIMES* Reporter]

[Excerpt] The Queen Regent Ntombi yesterday proclaimed that the entire nation should pay contributions to repair the infrastructure.

The Royal Edict was made on behalf of the Queen by the Governor of Lobamba, Mr Vusumuzi Bhembe, at a press conference in the Royal Residence. The edict compels all persons living in Swaziland, including foreigners, to pay towards the repairing of the infrastructure. Companies and all organisations, profit-making or not, will also be required to pay.

Mr Bhembe did not stipulate how much each person or company or organisation would pay. He stated that further details on how much each head or company would pay would be made later.

It is believed that the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, will make a statement today. Prince Bhekimpi's statement is expected to stipulate how payments will be collected from individuals and companies.

Delegation Attends Geneva Broadcasting Conference

MB170746 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The telephone manager in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Sipho Cyprian Mothsa, was among 575 delegates from 115 countries which took part in the World Administration Radio Conference for the planning of the shortwave bands allocated to the broadcasting service held at the International Conference Center in Geneva.

In a press statement the Department of Posts said the aim of the conference was to draw up a report containing the technical criteria to be used for planning the shortwave bands allocated to the broadcasting service, as well as the planning principles and methods, which will enable the second session, scheduled to take place late in 1986, to plan these bands using the central auto mated system, so as to ensure the equal rights of all countries to their free use.

The conference was attended by Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

ZAMBIA

Students Must Reapply for Admission to University

MB161312 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The main campus of the University of Zambia in Lusaka has been closed indefinitely following student unrest which resulted in the destruction last Tuesday of thousands of kwacha worth of property. Announcing the closure in parliament today, Higher Education Minister Rajah Kunda said all students have been dismissed and they have to reapply for admission. The ministerial statement on the students' [words indistinct], Mr Kunda said readmittance to the campus will be considered on merit. The conditions include the damage caused to public and private property which have been worked out by university administration. University Rector Professor (Katrika Mualuka) said, however, that the school of medicine [word indistinct] campus is not affected by the closure, as normal lectures were taken there. Expelled students have been paid (?20) kwacha transport allowance and given [word indistinct], he said.

Canada Changes Aid Program From Loans to Grants

MB170734 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, has welcomed the Canadian Government's decision to change its aid program to Zambia from loans to grants. Mr Mundia said the Canadian decision could be a breakthrough in economic cooperation between developing countries and Western countries. Mr Mundia said this when he met a 3-man delegation from the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA].

The prime minister expressed the hope that Western countries would follow the Canadian example so that the North-South dialogue could arrive at its logical conclusion. Mr Mundia explained that high interest charges on loans, coupled with the economic recession, made it extremely difficult for developing countries to repay loans on schedule. Mr Mundia said their obligations have grown beyond their means, and that is why they are very pleased with the new development, which will make their cooperation wider and more comprehensive, and thus assist us to solve our problems.

In reply, CIDA Vice President (Rick Ward) said his organization was considering giving Zambia balance of payments support in addition to grants that will now replace loans. In the talks with Mr Mundia was the finance minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, and the deputy secretary to the cabinet, Mr Francis Walusiku.

ZIMBABWE

Banana Praises Relations With USSR, Leaves for Home

MB170614 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union have expressed satisfaction at the widening of friendly relations between the two countries [words indistinct]. This mutual feeling was expressed in Moscow during a meeting between the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, the foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the Soviet vice president [as heard], Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

Comrade Banana and Comrade Mangwende were among foreign leaders and thousands of Soviet people who payed their last respects to the late Soviet leader, Comrade Yuriy Andropov. They attended the funeral ceremony at Red Square and later met the new Communist general secretary, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, and the Soviet foreign minister, Comrade Andrey Gromyko. The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, left Moscow for London on his way home yesterday.

President's Return Noted

MB170716 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has arrived in Harare from Moscow where he attended the funeral of the late Soviet leader, Comrade Yuriy Andropov. While in the Soviet capital, Comrade Banana and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, held discussions with the Soviet vice president [as heard], Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the widening of friendly relations between them in the past few months.

Finance Minister Chairs Meeting With Zambia

MB162030 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The second meeting of the Zimbabwe-Zambia Joint Commission for Cooperation opened in Harare today, co-chaired by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and the Zambian minister of the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Henry Meebelo. Comrade Chidzero said only the spirit of cooperation will enable the two countries to face the economic battering they have suffered from the severe world recession and the drought which is affecting this region.

He said since the first meeting in Livingstone, Zambia, last year, progress has been made to implement some of the projects agreed upon, and wipe out the bottlenecks which have been [word indistinct] the development of the joint commission such as the financial and monetary issues. The minister said through perseverance and relentless efforts to succeed and the give-and-take attitude, Zambia and Zimbabwe can achieve their objectives.

In turn, Dr Meebelo said regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] can only succeed if there are strong bilateral relations between the member states. He said among the progress made by the two countries was the establishment of air services — bus services which will be resumed soon — and the signing of an agreement between ZIANA and the Zambia News Agency when the Joint Commission meeting ends. Dr Meebelo noted that the establishment of a clearinghouse by the PTA will enhance trade between the two countries.

Western Donors Said Key to SADCC Success

MB170857 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The African Association of Political Science, AAPS, says Western donor countries have provided the major initiative to make the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, succeed. The association said this in a paper presented to a joint workshop of the AAPS and the Canadian Political Science Association in Harare yesterday.

The AAPS secretary general, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, questioned why there should always be more North Americans and Western Europeans than any other non-African grouping at SADCC meetings. He said 275.5 million dollars from SADCC's Maputo conference in 1980 came entirely from North American and Western European countries.